The New-York Times.

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GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Senate and House in Joint Convention.

Declaration of the Vote for President and Vice-President.

Attempts to Throw Out the Votes of Louisiana and Georgia.

Exciting Debates Amid Scenes of Great Confusion.

A Series of Lively Colloquies Between Wade and Butler.

The Sergeant-at-Arms Called upon to Restore Order.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

One of the most extraordinary days in Congress of which the annals bear record closed to-night at 6 o'clock. The process of counting the electoral vote, which ordinarily has been a scene of comparative little interest, was to-day invested with not only interest, but an excitement rarely, if ever, witnessed on the floors of Congress. Certainly it is safe to say that no like scene has ever been heretofore witnessed on any like occasion since 1801, in the memorable case of Missouri, when JOHN RANDOLPH played the part which BUTLER assumed to-day, and when the Joint Convention was acting under a concurrent resolution regarding the State of Missouri, almost identical in its terms with the resolution of the two Houses of to-day, regarding the State of Georgia, and upon which this resolution was based; yet the record of that scene, though it showed the high temper and defiant language of Mr. RANDOLPH, and was accompanied by much confusion and disorder, was apparently free from the blunders, insults and furore of passion which have marked the Joint Convention of to-day. To do justice to it in all its dramatic, and yet ludicrous details, would be an impossibility. It is possible only for the eye-witness to fully appreciate its stormy, acrimonious and disgraceful character.

Long before noon the galleries began to fill with spectators, and when the House convened hundreds upon hundreds were being turned away without admission. Immediately after prayer the gallant Mr. FARNSWORTH, ever mindful of the comfort of the ladies, moved that they be admitted to the cloak-rooms. This was agreed to, as a matter of course, but instead of occupying the cloak-rooms, the chairs and sofas of the cloak-rooms were brought into the area in the rear of member's desks, and were at once filled by hundreds of anxious and curious women. In a moment more they overflowed into legislative chairs, and the perimeter of the circle of seats was speedily fringed with all the rich and varied colors of gay and fashionable Winter toilets, contrasting finely against the sombre black of the law-makers who sat in the foreground. Ribbons and furs and gloves and flowers got badly mixed up with bills on reconstruction, plans to resume specie payments, projects to increase the tariff, twenty per cent. resolutions and schemes for the annexation of San Domingo. A glove and a bunch of rosebuds were sent up to the Speaker's desk by an absent-minded member by mistake for an humble constituent's petition; and the only regret is that all the mistakes that followed during this eventful afternoon were not as harmless.

The House began the transaction of business in order, which was the New-York and Washington Air-Line Railroad bill. It was taken from the Speaker's table, and the yeas and nays were called on a motion to lay it on the table, which having failed, the Speaker announced that the near approach of the time for the Joint Convention of the two Houses precluded the transaction of further business. Chairs had been provided for the Senate on the right of the Speaker, in the Democratic segment of the House semi-circle. At precisely 1 o'clock the Senate and the officers of the Senate appeared and were ushered to their seats. Vice-President WADE took the Speaker's chair as Presiding Officer of the Joint Convention; the Tellers, consisting of Senator CONKLING and Representatives JAMES F. WILSON and PRUYN, took their seats at the Clerk's desk, flanked on either side by Mr. Secretary GORHAM, of the Senate, and Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON, of the House; Mr. Speaker COLFAX took position on the dais immediately at the left of Mr. WADE, with the digest in his hand and his fingers on what has to-day become the historical twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses. Expectation now became eager, and the movements of the Presiding Officer and the tellers bore the scrutiny of every curious eye. The bundle of envelopes containing the electoral votes was on the desk of Mr. WADE, and the first seal broken was that of New-Hampshire, whose certificate was read in Mr. CONKLING'S most distinct tones, and her five votes duly recorded for GRANT and COLFAX. Massachusetts followed next, with the same result, and then it was suggested that the reading of the certificates in extenso be omitted, and that the tellers simply announce what they found to be the result of the certificates in their hands. This was accepted, and Mr. WILSON then announced the vote of the States of Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut. New-York having been reached, Mr. CONKLING handed it with a bland smile to Mr. PRUYN, who received it with that serene complacency and happy expression for which he is so distinguished, beaming all over with satisfaction, and adjusting his eye-glasses to a focus that would admit of no mistake in the figures, he read in distinct and triumphant tones the announcement that New-York had cast her thirty-three votes for HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr. The wrapt attention of the House and spectators changed to smiles, then to suppressed laughter, and then to a bustling sensation, spreading all over the Chamber, enjoyed by none more than by Mr. PRUYN, whose presence of mind was regained, and his unctuous expression still further increased by the votes of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, which followed, and which put SEYMOUR and BLAIR decidedly ahead as far as heard from, and formed a good basis for Democratic election returns. But Pennsylvania came in with her solid Republican column and turned the scale, and the count went on, overlapping the very mother of Presidents, and dropping the Carolinas into the column for GRANT and COLFAX. Next came Kentucky and more lamentations for Mr. PRUYN, then Tennessee and Ohio, which made the column preponderatingly loyal. Then the pelican seal of the State of Louisiana was broken, and Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee, shot out of his seat like a Jack-in-a-box and yelled, "Mr. President, I object." He called for the reading of the full certificate, which being done, he reiterated his objection. This was an unexpected phase. Everybody looked astonished, and everybody looked daggers at MULLINS. Expostulations began to pour upon him, and he shrank back in his seat almost appalled at the sensation he had created. The judicial dry bones of Pennsylvania, in the person of Mr. WOODWARD, then rituated Mr. MULLINS' objection by raising the point of order that it was not in writing. The point was sustained, and pending some side talk, Mr. MULLINS had somebody write out the objection for him, and it was sent up and read. Then the twenty second joint rule came in force, the Senate returned to its own Chamber, and the House resumed its individual business. The excitement about to talk, was the Speaker-rules nothing in order but the decision of the question: "Shall the vote of Louisiana be counted?" The roll-call went speedily on, and the House decided, yeas 136, nays 36, that the vote should be counted. There was a flerry of points of order that to know what was in order, but the Speaker decided that nothing was in order, save by unanimous consent. Objections kept out business, and at 2:15 the decision of the Senate, also to count the vote, was announced, and immediately thereafter the Senate reflectered.

The count was resumed without incident, except that Nevada was found to be informal, until the envelope containing Georgia's vote was reached, purposely reserved until the last. Up jumped the wary BUTLER and demanded the reading of the certificates in full. Mr. PRUYN complied with a degree of polite celerity that ought to have appeased BUTLER, but it did not. Fire was in his eye, and he showed fight from the very start.

He promptly sent up his objections in writing, and Mr. WADE began to get perplexed. There was the concurrent resolution of Monday, declaring just how the vote of Georgia should be counted; then there was the twenty-second joint rule, declaring that any member might object to counting the vote of any State, and thereupon each House must decide it separately. Common sense began to dawn upon Mr. WADE'S not over-luminous comprehension, and he announced that he was disposed to hold the two Houses to what they had done, and when somebody asked him to state the effect of the concurrent resolution on Georgia, he gravely announced that the decision of the two Houses was that if Georgia did not alter the result the vote was to be counted. If it did alter the result, the vote was not to be counted. This too liberal interpretation of the resolution was received with shouts of long-continued laughter, spreading all over the House like a contagion, and suspending all business for several moments. The Democrats seemed to enjoy the *lapsus linguæ* with great zest, and accepted it as a practical satire upon the action of the Republican Party. While this scene was subsiding, BUTLER stood firmly in his place, demanding to be heard. Points of order shot like rockets from every part of the floor. Mr. WADE'S gavel kept moving up and down in a spasmodic manner, only adding to the confusion. Mr. DRAKE threw another element of confusion into Mr. WADE'S disordered mind by making the point that the electors in Georgia had not met on the day prescribed by law, which was a point not covered by the concurrent resolution passed with special reference to that State. BUTLER still stoutly insisted that his objection was in order, and Mr. WADE, never brilliant as a Parliamentarian, here committed an unhappy blunder, from which resulted, though it did no justify the turbulent scenes which followed. Instead of holding the Joint Convention sternly up to the force of the concurrent resolution, as he at first seemed disposed to do, he wavered, and finally decided that in consequence of Mr. BUTLER'S objection, the Senate must retire, and each House settle the question for itself." This was the beginning of an inevitable muddle. BUTLER pressed his objection in the House, and the call of the roll soon resulted in a decision that Georgia should not be counted by a vote of yeas 41, nays 130, a strict party vote. The Senate was not immediately heard from, and by unanimous consent a great deal of unimportant business, wherewith some of the committees stood charged, was disposed of, and Mr. WASHBURN got in the Deficiency bill from the Committee on Appropriations.

In the Senate a scene of confusion almost unparalleled in that gave body, was being enacted. Mr. WADE was utterly unable to preserve order, and two dozen Senators were on their feet at the same moment. BUTLER appeared on the floor, advocating among Senators such action as would sustain his position and objections. At one time there was an evident disposition on the part of some Senators to reverse their action in the matter of the concurrent resolution, but finally it was agreed to adhere to it, and it was decided that the objections which BUTLER had made in the House were out of order, because the case of Georgia was expressly provided for by the concurrent resolution. Mr. WADE appealed for instructions as to what his course should be in the Joint Convention, and Mr. SHERMAN expressed serious doubts that the vote of the College would be declared to-day, owing to the evident bad spirit which had sprung up between the two branches on this question. Mr. CONKLING was inclined to think that it would be useless to return to the House, but no other course seemed open, and at 4:15 the Senators again entered the Hall of the House, and took their seats. Mr. WADE announced, by direction of the Senate, that BUTLER'S objection was out of order, and Georgia would be counted. This brought things to a climax. BUTLER shook with rage and demanded to know if his objection was overruled. Mr. WADE said it was, and BUTLER said he appealed from that decision. Mr. WADE said There was no appeal, and at this announcement the storm burst with full force. BUTLER grew black in the face, and regardless of all attempts to silence him, demanded to be heard. Scores of members sprang to their feet, each with a point of order. The gavel of the presiding officer rapped for silence in vain. BUTLER elevating his voice above the din, still demanded that his appeal should be heard. At every demonstration he made, SAULSBURY, of the Senate, well soaked with liquor, sprang from his seat and objected. INGERSOLL and other members of the House, stung by what they believed to be the Senate's insult in attempting to overrule the House decision, remained on their feet and acted as faithful allies of BUTLER. The uproar increased. DOOLITTLE demanded, in tones of thunder, which seemed by their very volume to force their way into and clear up confused minds, that the only thing in order should be proceeded with Vic wit, the declaration of the vote as provided by the concurrent resolution of the two Houses. Storms of objections and cries of order proceeded from BUTLER and his followers. BAKER sought in vain to make a suggestion, but was silenced by cries of order from the Senate side. BUTLER still kept his feet, growing more insolent every moment. He demanded that the Senate be given leave to retire then, that nothing be done until the House got rid of "these interlopers," pointing to SUMNER, FESSENDEN and the rest of the Senate. This disgraceful language, coupled with his violent conduct, pulling up his sleeves as if he was in for a free fight, increased the uproar to such a pitch that Speaker COLFAX sprang to his feet and peremptorily ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any member of the House who refused to obey the decisions of the Presiding Officer of the Joint Convention. Mr. ORDWAY as once advanced by the side where Mr. INGERSOLL was standing, still vociferating, and placed him under arrest. BUTLER dropped into his seat like lead. But cries of order, cat-calls and yells still continued, during which Mr. CONKLING began to read the result, as recorded by the tellers. At first he could scarcely be heard because of the disorder, but the mandate of the speaker having been obeyed, and the proximity of the Sergeant-at-Arms to BUTLER keeping him still, order was gradually restored, and by the time Mr. CONKLING had concluded matters were comparatively quiet.

Several Senators acting as prompters to Mr. WADE immediately called on him to declare the result, which he did in accordance with the exact terms of the joint rule and resolution governing these proceedings. Then making another unfortunate slip of the tongue, which convulsed the whole chamber with laughter, Mr. WADE announced that the Joint Convention having accomplished the business that brought them here they will return to the Senate chamber. This BUTLER and his friends thought was too true, for they had persistently asserted that in this matter the Senate was endeavoring to force its own decisions upon the House.

Immediately upon the retiring of the Senate, The Speaker asked leave to make a statement, which cleared up the confusion very decidedly. Mr. BUTLER offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution declaring that the act of the presiding officers of the joint convention was a gross act of oppression and tyranny, and the House should protest against it. He then proceeded to make a speech in defence and justification of his action. Mr. DAWES was called to the chair, and the Speaker took his seat upon the floor. Mr. BUTLER went on to depict the dangers which might arise from such a course as was pursued to-day, and in so doing he drew a hypothetical case where possibly the next presiding officer of the joint Convention might himself be the candidate for President, and might thus unwarrantably declare himself elected. This was a direct stab at COLFAX, who sprang to his feet for a reply, but BUTLER refused to yield, and closed by calling the attention of Mr. COLFAX to how undemonstrative he became after the Speaker placed him under the surveillance of the Police.

He then yielded to Mr. SCHELLABARGER, who yielded to Mr. COLFAX, who, in a brief and well-tempered speech, replied to Mr. BUTLER, explaining and defending the action of the presiding officer of the Convention, and whittling BUTLER'S arguments down to nothing. The poise and temper of Mr. COLFAX were in admirable contrast to the passion, inundoes and insults of BUTLER.

At the conclusion of Mr. COLFAX'S remarks, Mr. SCHELLABARGER yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the matter will therefore come up again to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal.

The only action of the Senate subsequent to the Convention was the appointment of a committee of one on its part, Mr. MORTON, to inform the President and Vice-President of their election.

So ended a day which should have been characterized by a joyous and triumphant acclaim of the peaceful result achieved at the polls, and which should have been symbolized by the words of our leader, "Let us have Peace." That the unfortunate mistake in the ruling were the cause of much confusion is true, but the disgraceful, indecent and insulting conduct of BUTLER, who was the head and front of all this offending, were in the highest degree reprehensible.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

ST. DOMINGO NEGOTIATIONS.

The Envoy of the Dominican Republic, now in Washington, says the Government he represents has no confidential agent in this country other than himself, unless an unexecuted commission to negotiate a small loan for President BAEZ, now of some months' standing, gives him that position, and that no one has authority from his Government to state its indebtedness apart from his instructions upon the subject. It is not true, as stated, that advices have been received from the highest official sources that President BAEZ and the Dominican people would accept unconditional annexation. No such proposition has been made. The mission of Mr. AUGENARD is a plain one, with which he alone is intrusted, and its object is sought to be obtained by none of the devious ways of diplomacy. It is free from disguise or concealment, and is in no wise, directly or indirectly, connected with any of the speculative jobs, land grants or other schemes, with which efforts are made to associate it. The Envoy says the interference of any one with its purpose is wholly unwarranted, and as damaging as it is manifestly indelicate and improper.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

There are now one hundred and eighty-eight nominations for civil offices before the Senate for action and four hundred and ninety-five nominations of a military character, and eight pertaining to the naval service. Thus far, during the present session, the Senate have acted on only eleven names for civil appointments, while none of the army nominations, three hundred and forty-three of which are for brevets, have been disposed of. The navy has received more attention, only eight of one hundred and seventy-nine nominations remaining for action.

TROOPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, on behalf of the loyalists of that State, has telegraphed the North Carolina Senators to oppose any bill reducing the Federal army, which may result in a reduction of the garrison in that State.

MISSISSIPPI RECONSTRUCTION.

A very important vote was taken to-day in the Committee on Reconstruction, the proposition being to admit the State of Mississippi with its present Government, and with the Constitution framed for it by the last Convention, but voted down by the people. The vote in the Committee stood for the proposition: BINGHAM, NORTON and FARNS, 3. Against it—BOUTWELL, BROOKS, BECK, BRAMAN and FARNSWORTH.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following-named cases will be argued in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 32—Seymour et al. vs. Price; argument concluded.

No. 35—Dutton, appellant, vs. The Essex County Company; the contest is concerning real estate in Massachusetts; case argued.

No. 36—Gaywen Woolen Company vs. Jordan; a suit to recover for alleged infringement of a patent for improvement in the manufacture of wool; argument commenced.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized CARLOS PIZ as Consul of Spain at New-Orleans.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. TIPTON presented a memorial of the Mayor of Washington and others, asking for the incorporation of the Industrial Home of the District of Columbia.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of West Virginia for the removal of political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

Mr. WHYTE presented the credentials of his successor, W. T. HAMILTON, Senator elect from Maryland.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the joint resolution amendatory and declaratory of the act to establish an ocean line of mail steamships between New-York and Europe, which was read.

Mr. COLE said the matter was too important to be considered by so thin a Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought the bill had better lie over. The object seemed to be to get hold of the Government bonds before the Company had begun to build even a single vessel.

Mr. RAMSEY said that the bill was designed to further American interests. The amount of bonds to be given was based upon the sea postages, and when the parties sent in the Postmaster-General in January last to get the bonds under the act, they were refused. The Senate well knew that there was not a single line of American steamships to Europe. He had a further amendment to offer, which he thought would remove all objection.

The bill was then laid over.

Mr. ROSSEAU introduced a bill to grant the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company.

THE PAY OF REVENUE COLLECTORS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to allow to the Deputy Collectors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue the pay of Collectors and Assessors when they perform the duties of those offices, in cases where there is no Collector or Assessor also to be paid, was then taken up and passed.

SECRET SALES OF GOLD.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably without amendment the bill to prohibit the secret sales of gold or bonds on the account of the United States and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CONKLING, Jan. 21.

IMPORTATION OF MACHINERY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the same Committee, reported favorably the House bill to authorize the importation of machinery for repair only, free of duty.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. ROSSEAUX introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, from El Paso, Texas, to the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

APPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTS.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the House bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases. Carried. The bill was briefly discussed by Messrs. HOWE and SHERMAN.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

At 12:30 a message was received from the House announcing that they were ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President.

Mr. MORTON moved to proceed at once to the House.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the motion so as to proceed at 1 o'clock, which was lost.

Mr. MORTON'S motion was then carried; so at 12:35, the Senate proceeded to the House.

At 1:35 o'clock the Senate, in procession, returned to the Senate Chamber.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. The Chair will come to order. The Secretary will read the objection which raises a question for the decision of the Senate.

The Secretary read as follows:

"Objection was raised to any count of the votes certified from the State of Louisiana, and the question was raised in regard to them in full relation to the 22d and 23d joint rules of the United States not having been held in said State."

Mr. HENDRICKS—Mr. President, I move that it is the judgment of the Senate that the vote be counted.

Mr. THURMAN—It had better be put in the form of a resolution. I offer this resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Senate that the electoral votes of the State of Louisiana ought to be counted.

Mr. HOWARD—Before the Senate proceeds to inquire whether the validity of the election in Louisiana admits of any proof or discussion here—

The PRESIDENT pro tem.—No debate is admissible.

Mr. CONKLING asked for a reading of the objection, which was again read.

Mr. HOWARD inquired whether that was all the evidence on the subject before the Senate.

The Chair replied that it was all.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he had unanimously offered changing the phraseology of that resolution, whereupon the Chair remarked, amid the laughter of the Senate, "we are going to have a nice time; let everybody prepare an amendment."

Mr. MORTON moved the following substitute:

Resolved, That while we have reason to believe, from evidence not objected to, that the late Presidential election in Louisiana was carried by force and fraud, still there being no legal evidence before us to enable us to decide the question, the electoral vote of Louisiana ought to be counted.

The substitute was not agreed to, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Harris, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Buckalew, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pool, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams—26.

Mr. STEWART offered a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Senate that the votes of the electors of the State of Louisiana, for President and Vice-President, be counted.

Mr. SUMNER moved as a substitute a resolution similar in form to the one adopted to meet the case of the State of Georgia, which was ruled out of order.

The substitute was then adopted, by a vote of 31 to 7, the negatives being Messrs. Chandler, Howard, Nye, Robertson, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson.

A message was received from the House, announcing its decision that the vote of Louisiana be counted.

Mr. BUCKALEW submitted as an order, which was adopted, that the House be notified of the decision of the Senate.

The Senate then, preceded by its officers, returned to the hall of the House.

At 3 o'clock the Senate again returned from the House, to consider the objections raised by Mr. BUTLER to counting the electoral votes of Georgia.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the vote of the electors of the State of Georgia be now examined in the mode provided by the concurrent resolution of the 8th of February instant.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired of the Chair whether the Senate had withdrawn to consider directly the objections made to counting the vote of Georgia, or to decide upon the point of order by way of question taken by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) to the decision of the Chair, that the Convention was to be governed by the resolution already passed by both Houses prescribing the mode in which the vote of Georgia should be counted?

The Chair replied that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) had objected for additional reasons not covered by the concurrent resolutions on the subject.

Mr. DRAKE offered a resolution declaring that upon the first ground of objection raised by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER) in the judgment of the Senate, the electoral votes of Georgia should not be counted.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by striking out the words "upon the first ground of objections."

Mr. HENDRICKS raised the point of order, that the amendments were inconsistent with the concurrent resolution on the subject adopted on the 8th inst.

The Chair decided that it was not in order for the Senate alone to modify the concurrent resolution of both Houses.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution declaring that, under the special order of the two Houses (adopted on the 8th,) respecting the electoral votes of Georgia, the objections made to counting the votes of the electors of Georgia was not in order.

A message was received from the House announcing that they had voted not to count the electoral vote of Georgia.

Mr. EDMUNDS' resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pool, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Tipton, Van Winkle, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Harris, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morton, Nye, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Wade, Warner, Willey, Wilson—19.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of Georgia ought not to be counted.

Mr. WILLIAMS made the point that this was out of order, because inconsistent with the resolution of the House.

The Chair decided that it was in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS appealed from the decision of the Chair, which, however, was sustained by a vote of 37 yeas to 26 nays.

Mr. HENDRICKS rose to debate the resolution offered by Mr. HOWARD.

The Chair ruled that it was not debatable.

Mr. HENDRICKS insisted that it was debatable, being an independent resolution of the Senate not based upon any objection raised in the Joint Convention.

The Chair ruled that the Senator from Indiana was out of order.

The question was then put upon Mr. HOWARD'S resolution, and it was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Cameron, Cole, Conkling, Chandler, Drake, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Wade, Wilson, Yates—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pool, Ross, Salsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Warner, Whyte, Willey, Williams—31.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Secretary was directed to inform the House of the action of the Senate, and then, at 4:15, the Senate again proceeded to the hall of the House.

At 4:25 the Senate returned to the Senate Chamber.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution for the appointment of a member of the Senate, to be with two members of the House of Representatives a Joint Committe of three, to wait on Gen. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX, and inform them of their election as President and Vice-President respectively. Adopted.

The Chair appointed Mr. MORGAN as the Senate member of the Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Omnibus bill, but Mr. CHANDLER objected, and moved to adjourn, and at 4:40 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

This being the day when the formality of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States takes place in the House of Representatives, there was a great pressure to obtain seats in the galleries long before noon. Every position in those portions of the gallery that were open to the public was occupied. The doorways were blocked up, and the corridors were thronged with persons seeking to gain admittance. Many ladies occupied places in the gentlemen's gallery facing the Speaker's chair. Two rows of seats in the ladies' gallery on the southeastern side, were reserved for families of the President and Vice-President. The southwest gallery was occupied exclusively by ladies of Members and Senators and their families. There were only some half dozen persons in the diplomatic gallery. But very few colored persons were present. No special arrangements were made in the Hall for the accommodation of Senators, the intention being to let them occupy the seats of members next to the Speaker's Chair.

PRAYER.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, (Mr. BOYNTON,) who alluded to the special duty of the day in these terms:

"We pray that those upon whom are so soon to be declared, as we expect, elected to the two highest offices of the country, may be endowed with a double portion of Thy spirit; that in their ways they may remember Thee and their God, their Judge; that they may, as friends in the midst of God's people, be faithful to the trust which they must give of their ruling on the earth to Him by whom they have been appointed. May everything that they shall do be such as to establish more firmly the liberties, rights and privileges of the people. Thus that such a declaration as will be made to-day will not be, as it was a short time since, the precursor of separation and civil war, with all the woes of fratricidal strife, but of a declaration that will be hailed by all the loyal people as an era of peace and universal joy, joy in each other, trust in our magistrates and legislatures and union among those who rule over us."

LADIES ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

The journal of yesterday was then read.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked, and obtained, the consent of the House to have ladies admitted to the floor of the House.

The practical effect of the permission was to have the spaces in the hall outside of the ranges of the members' chairs immediately occupied by ladies, and in many instances to have the chairs of members so occupied.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

Mr. SCHENCK, at 12:40 o'clock, offered a privileged resolution directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House was in session ready to receive that body for the purpose of proceeding to open the certificates of the electoral votes of the States for President and Vice-President. Adopted.

The New-York and Washington Air-Line Railroad bill came up as the first business in order.

Mr. PHELPS moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—yeas 63, nays 111.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SENATE.

Further proceedings on the bill were interrupted by the proximity of the hour for the joint meeting of the two Houses, and by the fact that the rule read which regulates the arrangement of the hall for such purpose. The rule directs seats to be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, the chair immediately on his left; for the Senators, the area in the hall on the left and in front of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not occupied by the Senators; for the Tellers, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk, and on either side of the Speaker's platform. In accordance with this rule the Speaker announced that the first five spheres of seats in the southeastern quarter were reserved for the Senate, and he requested members to vacate them and occupy seats in other portions of the hall. This order had hardly been carried out before the Doorkeeper announced the Senate of the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE SENATE.

The Senators advanced two by two up the main aisle, the members of the House standing meanwhile, and took seats in the portion of the hall assigned them. Senator WADE, the Presiding Officer of the Senate, took the Speaker's chair and the Speaker took a chair beside him and to his left; Senator CONKLING and Representatives WILSON, of Iowa, and PRUYN, of New-York, occupied places at the Clerk's desk as tellers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER without any preliminary motion or formality handed to the tellers the electoral vote of New-Hampshire open; Senator CONKLING read the certificates in full, the result being that New-Hampshire had given for ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, 5 votes for President; for SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, 5 votes for Vice-President.

Senator SUMNER and Representative WASHBURNE, of Illinois, rose at the same moment and addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.—If there be no objection, the reading of formal certificates will be omitted, unless required by some member.

Mr. SUMNER.—I was going to make that motion.

The vote of Massachusetts, 12, was announced by Senator CONKLING, and the votes of Rhode Island and Connecticut, 4 and Vermont, 5, by Representative WILSON, of Iowa, for GRANT and COLFAX.

The vote of New-York was then announced by Representative PRUYN as 33 for HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York, for President, and FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, for Vice-President. The vote of Pennsylvania was next announced by Senator CONKLING—26 for GRANT and COLFAX. The votes of Delaware, 3, and of Maryland, 7, were announced by Representative PRUYN as cast for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. In the certificate from Maryland there was an omission of the word "not" in the votes of Mr. BLAIR, which omission, on its being made known, caused some laughter.

Representative WOOD appealed to the Chair to preserve order in the assembly.

The votes of North Carolina, 9, and South Carolina, 7, were announced by Representative WILSON as being given for GRANT and COLFAX.

The vote of Kentucky, 11, was announced by Representative PRUYN for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The votes of Tennessee, 10, and Ohio, 21, were announced by Representative WILSON for GRANT and COLFAX.

The Presiding Officer having handed to the teller the vote of Louisiana,

Representative MULLINS rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I ask the reading of the certificates accompanying that report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.—Rule 21 is read.

The certificates of Louisiana were read by Representative PRUYN. The word "junior" is omitted in the name of Mr. BLAIR, and the word "States" is omitted in the term "United States."

The credentials having been read, Mr. MULLINS rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I object to the counting of the votes from the State of Louisiana.

The Vice-President directed reading of the twenty-second joint rule, which provides, that when in Joint Convention any question shall arise in reference to the counting of votes, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and the question shall be submitted to that body for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner, submit the question to the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, rising to a point of order, insisted that the rule was in violation of the direct terms of the Constitution, and he called attention to the twelfth amendment. The provision of the Constitution was: "That the President of the Senate should, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and then the votes should then be counted."

The PRESIDING OFFICER.—This rule has been adopted by both Houses, and therefore the Chair will not entertain the question of order.

Mr. WOODWARD.—I rise to a question of order. I think the twelfth amendment, I submit that the objection coming from the gentleman from Tennessee, does not raise the question contemplated by that rule. There must be some specific objection made, and until such specific objection be made, there is no occasion for the Senate to retire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.—It will be observed that the rule says, "If any question arise." An objection without any reason but it hardly appeals to the Chair to be a reason; the reason will be stated in writing, so that the Chair may know what it is.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Illinois.—I hope the gentleman from Tennessee will withdraw the objection.

Mr. MULLINS.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Senator SUMNER.—I would inquire of the Chair whether we cannot pass over the count of Louisiana, informally, and proceed with the rest of the count.

Representative WOOD.—Go on regularly, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.—No debate is in order until the resolution for the objection is presented.

Senator SAULSBURY.—I call for the reason of the objection.

Some moral suasion was in the meantime being brought to bear on Representative MULLINS to induce him to withdraw his objection, but without any effect. He sternly refused to withdraw it. A formal objection having been furnished to him, it was sent to the Clerk's desk and read as follows:

"I object to any count of the votes counted from the State of Louisiana, and I raise the question in relation to it, that no valid election of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States has been held in said State."

The PRESIDING OFFICER.—Objection being made, the Senate will retire to its Chamber and deliberate on the question according to the rules.

The Senate, at 1:25, retired to the Senate Chamber amid considerable excitement and confusion.

The Speaker having called the House to order, had the twenty-second joint rule read, and said that the question was, "Shall the vote of the State of Louisiana be counted?"

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois.—Is it in order to move to lay the objection on the table.

The Speaker.—It is not.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The vote was taken, and resulted—yeas 127, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Baker, Banks, Barnes, Beaman, Benjamin, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boyden, Boyer, Brandegee, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Burr, Butler of Tennessee, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Coburn, Colfax, Delano, Dawes, Dickey, Dixon, Dockery, Donnan, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Ferriss, Garfield, Gove, Grosvenor, Golladay, Gove, Gravely, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Hastings, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Logan, Loughridge, Mallory, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, Miller, Moore, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Maine, Morris, Morrison, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, Paine, Peters, Pike, Plants, Poland, Price, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Robertson, Roots, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Sears, Shellabarger, Sloan, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens, Stokes, Stone, Taber, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Trafton, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Twichell, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyck, Vidal, Ward, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Cake, Callis, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cliff, Cobb, Cooley, Covode, Dawes, Donnelly, Driggs, Dockey, Edwards, Ela, Eliot of Massachusetts, Field of Louisiana, Fields, Finney, Hamilton, Harding, Hembey, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hunter, Julian, Kelsey, Lynch, Maynard, McKee, Morrell, Mullins, Newcomb, Orth, Paine, Patton, Perham, Peters, Price, Prince, Rogers, Shanks, Stevens, Stover, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyck, Vidal, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Whittemore, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Oregon, Wilson, Windom—127.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arnell,

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.

Taylor's Cabinet—The Issues in Grant's Election—Dangers of the Incoming Administration—The Senate—The Cabinet—Fit Men should be Chosen.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869.

Just about twenty years ago Gen. TAYLOR arrived at Cincinnati on his way to Washington. It was a dry cold day, but tens of thousands of people assembled on the landing to greet him. Gov. VANCE and myself were two of the number. His being a friend and well known went on board the steamer and held a private conference with the President elect, and told me the Cabinet was nearly but not quite made. He mentioned the names to me, and it turned out that two of them were changed. Gen. GRANT is probably hardly as near his Cabinet as that, but is he, no doubt, most of his men selected. It is his own business, but I should like to make a remark on two points: the kind of Cabinet he ought to have, and the dangers his Administration is likely to encounter. Considerable mischief has already been done by an attempt to identify Gen. GRANT with the peculiar notions of WASHBURNE, WILSON, BANKS, &c. Now let me say some things which do not proceed in the slightest degree from any interested motive, but are the results of a calm, and long looking on the affairs of the nation.

1. Let us bear in mind distinctly, that the last election was carried. It was carried distinctly on the war issues. The Democratic Party chose to be counseled by rebels and Copperheads, and to accept their counsels. The result was the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, the one a Copperhead, and the other worse than a Copperhead, by his Brodhead letter. The Republican Party nominated GRANT, who was the embodiment of what may be defined the loyalty of the country. The issue was not uncertain. The result was almost precisely what I wrote to the TIMES, and you commented on, just after the Democratic nominations. It would have been great to a figure but for the Louisiana affair. Well, in all that the Republican Party was united. But it was not united on the greenback question. On the contrary, thousands of Republicans every where were substantially with the Democrats on that point. On the other hand, there were Republicans, such as the *Evening Post*, and very numerous, who are free-traders, and a few, like WASHBURNE, opposed to alling public improvements in the public domain. In the school of political economy to which I belong they are "penny wise and pound foolish." You see, then, that the Republican Party are united on the war questions only; but how long can it remain united? It will depend on the future conduct of the Democratic Party. They will probably do all they can to keep the Republicans united, simply because, for the wise purposes of Providence, they have been struck with judicial blindness. But I think that between the 4th of March, 1869, and the 4th of March, 1873, there will be a new formation, or, more probably, a modification of parties. If there should be, will GRANT's Administration be put in a majority or minority by that change? We can scarcely tell more than we can of the state of parties in Europe; but one thing we can see, that if large sections of the Republican Party are to be thrown off by the injudicious action of GRANT's Cabinet, the Democrats may get a majority in the House of Representatives on the 4th of March, 1871. The Senate they cannot have. I may here remark that the Senate is greatly improved. Leaving out of view your New-York contest, the merits or demerits of which I do not understand, the election of BUCKINGHAM, SCOTT, CARPENTER, PRATT and BROWNLOW, in place of DIXON, DOOLITTLE, BUCKALEW, HENDRICKS and PATTERSON, is a most decided gain. We are getting rid, as fast as possible, of the last remnant of Johnsonism and of the few deluded men who supported it. I want to see men in the Senate like BROWNLOW, CARPENTER, MORTON, and others, who have both the courage and the ability to call the devil by the right name, and whom no President can cajole or threaten into submission. But let me proceed. If the attempt to make the Union Pacific Railroad a great monopoly, by refusing aid to others, succeeds, you will make six or seven Western States dissatisfied, and in the House of Representatives throw them into opposition. If you attempt to reduce the tariff in the West you will excite the hostility of the strongest combined interest in the United States. The West and the South are now both building up manufactures. Both have immense material to do it with, but labor is high there, and a little time is necessary to develop their great resources. As to the greenback question, we never had a currency so good or so popular as the greenbacks; and it is necessary to keep that, and gradually, by increasing the value of bonds, bring their gold value up. On the financial question the great point is to economise our resources, so as to pay every dollar of our obligations fairly and honestly. It will take great skill and careful management to do this. The resolutions of parties are nothing. They weigh nothing with the people. What are the people talking about? That is the question. Why, I saw a few days since a pamphlet by a leading and able man, showing that the public debt ought to be repudiated. What saves you from this class of men? The great agricultural population, who are honest and patriotic, and who are not taxed so high as other people.

You see, then, as clear as noon, that the policy of the incoming Administration should be simply this, to keep the Republican Party united by continuing the war policy wherever it is applicable. Had JOHNSON done this in 1866, it is quite probable that every important question would have been settled, and we should have arrived very nearly, if not quite, at specie payments. Politically speaking, we have lost three years. We have raised up the most corrupt body of public officials ever seen. We have scandalised the nation and the world. We have gone about buying, trying to steal, and proposing to annex, every useless island and territory on earth. We have done all this, because in an evil hour, and under the instigation of Satan, we nominated a Southern Democrat for Vice-President. By the way, I see HAMLIN is elected Senator, and I am glad of it; I want to see some reparation made for that awful political blunder. Well, what was the policy of the war? In 1863—in the darkest hour of the rebellion—Congress passed and LINCOLN signed, the act for the Pacific Railroad. Were they afraid of improving the public domain? At the same time the tariff was raised, and for the first time we began to realize what it is to raise a large revenue from foreign importations. We raised the revenue on foreign production, from twenty-five to about forty-seven per cent on the average of foreign productions. It has acted like a charm. It has raised us $130,000,000 in gold. But it ought to be an average of sixty per cent. The revenue will increase up on about that point; concede that the tariff is made only for revenue; ought it not to be as high as will produce the most revenue? Have we anything we can raise revenue upon cheaper and better than that? Now then, let us continue the policy of the war. Let the Virginia Conservatives go home and smoke their pipes. We don't want them. But we do want their children. We want men bred in the atmosphere of freedom—not were fed upon negro nurses and supported by negro-breeding. Let Georgia and Louisiana know that the Government's vulgar, and not a set of scoundrels bred up in hostility to YANKEES and negroes. But upon this point I don't fear GRANT in the least. He will let rebels know that if they escape hanging they will have cause to be thankful.

2. I now come to Cabinet making.

This is always a difficult thing to do, and Gen. GRANT has a perfect right to his own choice; but then I will give my ideas on this point. I am so old-fashioned, indeed, so utterly foolish, as to think that men ought to be appointed to office for their fitness. Only think of this? Well, perhaps we haven't men who are fit. Then we must do the best we can. Now suppose New-England is entitled to a Cabinet officer, who should it be? There is but one man in New-England who is decidedly above others, as a statesman, that is CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—and if a New-England man is taken he ought to be the man for Secretary of State. BANKS has not been helped at all by the recent attempts to show that he so virtuously self-denied himself at Vicksburg. The public see through that affair very clearly. Both ADAMS and BOUTWELL are much superior to BANKS, with whom the memory of Cedar Mountain and Red River will remain forever. BOUTWELL will do tolerably well, but he is not fit for anything so much as ADAMS is for Secretary of State, and I assure you such is the opinion of the calm observers in the West.

Gen. SCHOFIELD seems to be well qualified for Secretary of War; but military and civil offices ought not to be confounded. The lines of service should be kept distinct.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury is the hardest one to fill; but the reason is not what is generally supposed. You don't want a banker or a merchant Secretary of the Treasury. You can get a hundred of those at any minute. You want a broad, comprehensive statesman who comprehends the resources and wants of the country. Neither HAMILTON nor CRAWFORD nor DALLAS were bankers, merchants or physicians. They were statesmen who could understand and grasp the elements of public prosperity. But, above all, we want just now a man of rigid honesty—and not only honesty, but honor and courage—who would discharge most of our revenue officers at ten days' notice. I met a letter to-day from the rural districts, in which the writer says he thinks we would save a hundred millions of dollars by honest revenue officers. I am not so sanguine as that, but I think we might save a great deal.

Ohio has three or four men who would do well in the Treasury, and it is a good place to look for one, because Ohio men are all brought up to just, economical and statesmanlike views of public finance.

As to the Secretary of the Navy, he ought to be a New-Yorker most. He ought to know something about the cost of building ships and the expense of keeping them.

As to our foreign Ministers, they ought—half of them—to be withdrawn, and simple Consul-Generals appointed in their place, with power to call a Minister to their aid in any case into difficulty. The diplomatic system which has existed in Europe is the best of all supposes. BUTLER is right about that matter. Our foreign embassies are, most of them, made to pension off broken-down politicians. Look over the list and see for yourself.

I end where I began. Give us men fit for their places, and above all, upright, clear-headed men, who know something about the state of the country.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your strictures upon an editorial article in the *Tribune* you say:

"But what does the *Tribune* mean by its sweeping attack upon life insurance companies? Americus likes the following sound more like nonsense than intelligent warning:

"The official statements of the life insurance companies of New-York show that of the premiums paid in they return to the insured in the form of losses" only from $1 to $2 of the amounts which the insured pay to them in premiums. In the companies which pay most, the proportion of their returns to the insured is by way of offices and fees. This is a low per centage to pay for insuring care of and investing the moneys which goes to the insurer or his family at his death. In about one-half the companies the proportion paid in premiums as losses, only one dollar in thirty-five of the amounts paid in are ever repaid to the insured.

If this statement were true, or even approximately true, we might pronounce the life insurance companies, as a class, bankrupt. Companies which go certain data, as Sterling, in fact from the records of mortality, and in part from the cumulative power of compound interest, undertake to pay after the death of the insured, and which allow six-sevenths of their premiums to be, absorbed by the remuneration of officers and agents, cannot long continue in business. They are, in fact, bankrupt already, and the Superintendent at Albany is guilty of dereliction of duty in allowing them to keep open their doors."

It is time the relations which life insurance sustains to the community should be more carefully and candidly analyzed than they have heretofore been, and no soothing process can long prevent this service from being rendered. The assertion of the *Tribune*, above quoted, is essentially true, as may be seen from a "statement of life insurance companies doing business in New-York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, compiled by ENGLISH and WILLIAMSBURG, editors of the *Insurance Times*, published as an insurance advertisement in the *Tribune* on Friday, April 10, 1868." This statement shows that the ratio of claims and expenses to total income is 28 61-100 per cent., and the ratio of claims paid to total income is only 14 15-100. According to the last percentage the average proportion of premiums which return to the insured and their families is $1 in $7 80. The company which paid the highest ratio of premiums, the Universal Life, organized in 1866, paid 28 30-100 per cent., or about $1 to the insured in $4 received, while the company which paid least, the Continental, organized in 1836, paid 3½ per cent., or $1 to the insured, out of $32 received, which exactly covers the statement made in the *Tribune*. These, however, it may be said, are new companies, and perhaps the more discreetly their business is conducted the less the proportion of losses to premiums which it ought to exhibit. Let us take, then, the oldest company established—the Mutual Life. This has been doing business twenty-four years, and it may fairly be presumed that if the insured are ever to come into the enjoyment of their share of the results of life insurance they must have begun to do so in this Company. Yet the Company received in premiums in 1867 $6,448,916, and in interest $1,334,507, making a total income of $7,783,423; out of which they paid claims amounting to only $859,697, or about 11 in $1 of the amount received during that year from the insured, while the expenses of management were $1,838,695, and the dividends were $2,161,114, nearly $3,000,000 in dividends and expenses and $900,000 to the widows and orphans of the insured. The $5,000,000 of surplus of income over dividends and claims paid went, of course, to swell the assets for future payment of the liabilities, which, meanwhile, had increased by $10,695,236. In this Company, which is, perhaps, the soundest of them all, the total assets are $23,095,697, which are liable for the ultimate payment of a total amount insured amounting to $69,297,296, the liabilities being three times the assets. Is life insurance essentially dependent for its solvency like OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., or Mr. Montague Tigg's Anglo Bengalee Mutual Loan and Benefit Company, upon its ability to continue forever increasing its future liabilities over its present assets, so as always to be able to declare handsome dividends, until its final crash, when the world will wake up in utter astonishment that anybody could have supposed such a state of business ever to have been solvent. In the Equitable Life the amount insured is nine times the total assets, and in the Continental about twelve times, though the total assets of all the companies are $134,306,497, as against $464,101,906, the amount insured. In order that such a business shall be declared solvent, it must be assumed that the insurance companies will still derive $6 from trusts, insured for every $1 they are to pay to the insured on the policies outstanding, as they did not, the Companies would now be insolvent, i.e. they would owe more on their policies than their present assets and future premiums would enable them to pay. Life insurance in the State of New-York, therefore, may be summed up in this statement. Heretofore the insured have paid to each other premiums as much as they have received and orphans have received from them at their deaths, and hereafter those now insured must continue to pay them $6 in premiums to $1 in losses, on the policies now outstanding, or the Company would be so-day insolvent—all the owners. As these figures are furnished by the Insurance Companies themselves, there is no probability that they unfavorably represent their actual condition.

Neither our country nor its people can grow rich by betting against Insurance Companies on their early decease. From the point of view of the Political Economist, the safest investment is life insurance. Capital invested in factories or in the forest and miscellaneous gambling-houses of Europe. It is a species of betting on or gambling in life which is now having a tumor of advertising success as all kinds of gambling and speculating are by having theirs. Many of these speculations are, they are often sorts of productive industries, carried on for profit, but in the cost of production carried by the offset of the heavy taxes now resting on labor. But these nonproductive speculations only intensify the evil and increase the tax on labor and production. After all, the only road out of the present extravagant and diminished production is by going to work, and producing new wealth instead of speculating in the wealth already existing. To this end every man, and especially every young man, should keep his capital under his own control instead of giving insurance companies six-sevenths of it in the hope that the remaining seventh will go to his widow, should he leave one. Those who do not live until they die able to pay up their policies would, if they used their premiums in their business or as an aid to procure or maintain their business a certain to leave their families fairly provided for. Those who do not continue able to pay up their policies only increase the destitution of their families by dying uninsured and minus the amounts they have wasted upon life companies. The common reply to all criticisms on life insurance is that if the insured had not used their money in this way they would have squandered it on vice. This simply assumes that the masses of those who insure are incompetent to take care of their own money. We will not discuss this proposition; it assumes that to proportion as people are intelligent what to do with their money [illegible] people [illegible] AMERICUS, BROWNE, PEABODY or VANDERBILT had invested their first capital in inventing their lives, how small a result would it have been for their restless comparing with the enormous which have grown out of their competency and determination to be their own capitalists, and to apply their capital in productive industry! While life insurance may be developed in future years into an economical mode of investment, it can only be by candid criticism and a reduction of 75 per cent in the present rates of profit and expense attending it.

V. B. D.

New-York Docks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article headed "New-York Docks," you, in saying much that is proper and true of the financial condition of our piers and wharves, say what is not correct about what you call the "pocket," meaning Sandy Hook entrance to the harbor, as "one of the most dangerous localities on the Atlantic coast," which I utterly deny, and pronounce it to be one of the safest and best entrances of any port in the world; and the fact that over 12,000 vessels have entered the last year without accident, more than half without pilots, justifies my assertion.

As a boy I used to say that nothing but being blown ashore justified the loss of a vessel between Cape May and Montauk Point. Time has confirmed that opinion, and leaves now are very rare upon this line of coast, as the soundings are regular, of moderate depth; and when in twelve fathoms water, not knowing your position, if thick, and lose your port, by heaving to, head off shore, you are perfectly safe. The pilotage to this port is now $10 from a point less than fifty miles from Sandy Hook, and over 100 miles southeasterly from the same place.

Hell Gate should be cleared of its dangers, but it does not advance the doing of it by speaking against Sandy Hook. There are two points I am sensitive upon—the Gulf Stream and New-York Bay. Great Britain has always tried in vain to aid the weather-wise predictions of their blunders, which are some. The last few beautiful days the Gulf will have the credit of, when it had no more to do with it than I had, as a more regular stream of water in its habits never flowed. Now, as to New-York Bay, I am impudent enough to say, that of these needs for [illegible] there are done for now [illegible] Galaga called piers—encroached upon, formerly, by our City, now by New-Jersey—those abuses are sufficient to keep me indignant, without its character being disparaged in a newspaper.

If you choose to write upon the great political and moral nuisances of the day, SEYMOUR, for instance, I am with you, but do not write ill of the Gulf or the harbor, unless you want me to bore your readers with an answer.

G. W. B.

The East River Bridge.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much interest a communication in your paper of this date respecting the East River Bridge, and cordially unite with the view therein presented, particularly that portion of it referring to a central pier. It is a well-known fact that iron subject to continual jarring or blows will, in the course of time, become granulated, and consequently weakened, and to make one span of 1,600 feet the strain will be enormous, and not only that, but it will be next to impossible to prevent the swaying to and fro of so long a structure from the action of winds, and even [illegible] and possibly overthrown in a violent gale. There are other important reasons why there should be a central pier. First, the cost of the bridge would be materially lessened thereby, for the reason that the cables would not require to be half so large and the chains would be much less elevated, and, as a consequence less valuable property would be covered by the approaches. Second, such a structure would combine solidity, permanence and safety compared with the single span arrangement. One central pier would offer no obstruction to interfere with navigation. Our whole community is interested in this matter, and it is well to ventilate it in time. With respect,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

All the Civil Courts, except the Supreme Court Chambers, will be closed to-day, on account of the funeral of the late Hon. Jas. T. Brady, to-day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Contested motions will stand over till Friday. Court opens to-day (Thursday) at 10 A. M.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. John Neal; homicide. (Continued.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder J. K. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—People vs. Patrick Burke, alias "Rickey" Burke, John Shaw;	larceny.	13—People vs. Patrick Hogan; grand larceny.	
2—People vs. Thomas F. Donohoe;	robbery.	14—People vs. Raymond Chanal;	burglary.
3—People vs. Thomas McMahon;	burglary.	15—People vs. William Silver;	larceny.
4—People vs. Thomas Conway;	grand larceny.	16—People vs. Henry Stairs;	burglary.
5—People vs. Mary Jane Cunningham;	grand larceny.	17—People vs. Peter Green;	grand larceny.
6—People vs. Michael Milligan;	grand larceny.	18—People vs. Patrick Hogan and Thomas Conway;	grand larceny.
7—People vs. Thomas Donahue and Bernard Carroll;	robbery.	19—People vs. Bridget O'Neill and Bridget Toomey;	grand larceny.
8—People vs. Andrew Kelly and Bernard Cunningham;	burglary.	20—People vs. James W. Cole;	forgery.
9—People vs. Dedding Gonzalez;	robbery.	21—People vs. Alice Williams;	grand larceny.
10—People vs. Thomas Conway;	grand larceny.	22—People vs. Julius Rat;	grand larceny.
11—People vs. Mary Jane Cunningham;	grand larceny.	23—People vs. Henry Thomas;	grand larceny.
12—People vs. Michael Milligan;	grand larceny.	24—People vs. Amelia Appel;	grand larceny.
13—People vs. John Gray, Henry Adams, Alex. L. Norman and John Haden;	burglary.	25—People vs. Henry Schultz, James Gor- man, Chas. Stevens;	burglary.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—FEB. 11.

Nos.	
97—White vs. Beard.	127—Davis vs. Roebuck.
98—Gregory vs. Cudlipp.	128—Hawthorne vs. Gould.
124—Hall vs. Hall.	129—Ryer vs. Short.
127—Heasman vs. Vigi.	130—Ryer vs. ———
115—Brigan vs. Barwick.	125½———— vs. ———
126—Pugh vs. Lyons.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Henry Bogart and Robert D. Evans, bankrupts.—In this case, before Register Fitch, where there were some thirty creditors, the majority of them objected to the proof of one claim as being a claim against Robert D. Evans individually, and not against the copartnership. The Register made an order allowing pertinent proof of the claim to be given in evidence by the claimant and the objecting creditors. Such proof was given, no contradictory proof was offered, and the Register decided in favor of the claim for the amount proven, and certified his action to this Court for its decision.

BLATCHFORD, J.—There is no doubt that the Register has a right to receive proof of a claim of a documentary or quasi-documentary character or a proof of debt, but in respect to that, as to all other matters, the duties and powers of the Register are to be exercised in subordination to the principles of law and the rules which requires that in all cases where an issue of fact or of law is raised and contested, any party to the proceedings before the Register, it shall be the right of any party to the proceedings before the Register, it shall be the right of any party to the proceedings to be heard by the opposing parties in writing, and he shall submit the issue to the Court for decision by certificate. The objection that no certificate that any issue was raised does not seem to me to be well taken. I decided to me. The certificate would seem to be made rather under the first paragraph of section 4 than under section 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DEPUE CASE—NEW TRIAL DENIED.

The United States vs. Jacob Depuy and Moses Depuy.—The Court yesterday morning denied the motion for a new trial in the case of these defendants. The motion was made upon the ground that evidence had been excluded which tended to show that the defendants were connected with the transaction for which they were indicted and convicted merely for the purpose of exposing it, which evidence should have been admitted. The Court sustained its previous rulings, denying the application.

GUSTAVE WEBSTER CASE—DEFENDANTS NOT TO BE TOUCHED.

The United States vs. Watson, Conroy et al.—In this case the defendants Watson and Conroy were called, but did not appear. District Attorney Courtney said that in accordance with the order of the Court on Monday, Gustavus Webster, who had similar indictments against these defendants, but that they had not been arrested as the defendants had declared that they would not be found in order to be arrested by the Court, and were not to be found in order to be arrested by the marshal or any person. The Court said the proper course was to quash the warrants running and proceed against the bail.

The United States vs. Webster, Bonnaffon & Co.—Loading, Conroy, Warrants &c., which similar to those in the above, the same state of facts exists as to the defendants Luttringer and Berringer.

THE FULLERTON CASE—POSTPONEMENT.

The United States vs. Fullerton et al.—When this case was called Mr. Courtney said that he had been unable to get down to the Court every day that it had been called; and that as he had expected to be here at this time; but that he had received a letter from the Attorney-General giving him such directions that he desired to know the nature of the demurrer. Mr. Jenkins the Attorney-General, and when the case would be called again. Mr. Courtney said that he was not at liberty to discuss the merits of the case at present; that he had written to the Attorney-General on the matter, and, if he received directions to that effect should move the case at the earliest opportunity.

DISCONTENTS FOR COUNTERFEITING.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented indictments in several cases.

There are five indictments against Rosario Denaro, one against Thomas Warnock, one against Lemuel Keeler, and one against Joseph Butterelli, all for counterfeiting.

[illegible] COURT—CHAMBERS. [illegible] Judge Cardozo.

[illegible] RAILWAY COMPANY [illegible] BONDS, AND TO COMPEL THEIR CONVERSION INTO STOCK.

August Belmont vs. The Erie Railway Company.—The decision in this case, which has been long and anxiously looked for, was made public to-day, (Wednesday.) The opinion of Judge CARDOZO is very voluminous, and fills [illegible] closely printed foolscap paper. We have space hardly for the principal points of Judge CARDOZO's decision, and the leading points of law stated.

The first statement is as follows:

The plaintiff moved at Special Term, and on application to open an order made at Special Term, to enforce the defendants to interpose proofs, which they should not produce when the motion which resulted in the original order was heard, and to compel the defendants to answer, and if found to be required by law and justice to vacate the order entered upon the original motion away, and if found to be required by law and justice to vacate the order entered upon the original motion away, and if found to be required by law and justice to vacate the order entered upon the original motion away

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CF ONE THOUSAND MILES OF NEW UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now completed and delivered to the Company. As the issue of the Government bonds is limited to the amount of $16,000 per mile, the Company is obliged to complete this section of road before it can receive the whole amount of bonds to which it is entitled for the work done. The Company is entitled to receive the Government bonds for the work done on the Central Pacific Railroad, and has been issued and delivered for the same. The Company is also entitled to receive the bonds for the work done on the Western Pacific Railroad, and has been issued and delivered for the same. The Company is also entitled to receive the bonds for the work done on the Western Pacific Railroad, and has been issued and delivered for the same. The Company is also entitled to receive the bonds for the work done on the Western Pacific Railroad, and has been issued and delivered for the same.

The Mississippi Central Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable on the 1st of July next.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable on the 1st of July next.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable on the 1st of July next.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable on the 1st of July next.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1858.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPERA AVENUE THEATRE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
ALL ABOUT IT, OR THE PLEASANTRY OF MARRIED LIFE.
BOWERY THEATRE.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
CHATHAM GARDEN.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.
CASTLE GARDEN.
GRAND CONCERT.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
PANORAMA OF CUBA AND THE PLAYS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW CONCERT HALL.
ANCIENT AND MODERN MINSTRELSY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY, OPP. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
HEATH'S NEW YORK MUSEUM.
NEGRO COMEDIETTES, &c.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
472 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
NEGRO COMEDIETTES, &c.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
444 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
NEGRO COMEDIETTES, &c.
LECTURES.
BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT BROOKLYN, L. I.
BY REV. DR. BELLOWS, AT THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.
BY REV. DR. CHAPIN, AT THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.
BY REV. DR. HAWKS, AT ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.
BY REV. DR. TYNG, AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
BY REV. DR. ADAMS, AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
BY REV. DR. CHEEVER, AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.
BY REV. DR. BETHUNE, AT THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.
BY REV. DR. ORMISTON, AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.
BY REV. DR. HUTTON, AT THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.
BY REV. DR. HOWE, AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.
BY REV. DR. BELLOWS, AT THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.
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BY REV. DR. HUTTON, AT THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.
BY REV. DR. HOWE, AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.
To Advertisers.

Advertisements to Proprietors of Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.
NEWS OF THE DAY:
EUROPE.
Queen has sent an Address to the Paris Municipality.
Orders have been issued for the Disarming of the Queen's own Regiment.
CONGRESS.
In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the successor elect to Mr. Pearce, were presented and read. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Bayard, the successor elect to Mr. Kent. Mr. Bayard was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Trumbull, the successor elect to Mr. Breese. Mr. Trumbull was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Wade, the successor elect to Mr. Giddings. Mr. Wade was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Foster, the successor elect to Mr. Rusk. Mr. Foster was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Thomson, the successor elect to Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Thomson was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Simmons, the successor elect to Mr. Colt. Mr. Simmons was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Sebastian, the successor elect to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Sebastian was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Hunter, the successor elect to Mr. Mason. Mr. Hunter was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Clay, the successor elect to Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Clay was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Bigler, the successor elect to Mr. Weller. Mr. Bigler was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Iverson, the successor elect to Mr. Cobb. Mr. Iverson was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Wright, the successor elect to Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Wright was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the successor elect to Mr. Pearce. Mr. Fitzpatrick was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Bayard, the successor elect to Mr. Kent. Mr. Bayard was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Trumbull, the successor elect to Mr. Breese. Mr. Trumbull was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Wade, the successor elect to Mr. Giddings. Mr. Wade was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Foster, the successor elect to Mr. Rusk. Mr. Foster was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Thomson, the successor elect to Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Thomson was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Simmons, the successor elect to Mr. Colt. Mr. Simmons was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Sebastian, the successor elect to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Sebastian was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Hunter, the successor elect to Mr. Mason. Mr. Hunter was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Clay, the successor elect to Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Clay was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Bigler, the successor elect to Mr. Weller. Mr. Bigler was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Iverson, the successor elect to Mr. Cobb. Mr. Iverson was then sworn in. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Wright, the successor elect to Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Wright was then sworn in.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Answer of Greece to the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

M. WALEWSKI has left Athens on his return to this city. He is the bearer of a satisfactory reply from the Greek Government on all points to the proposals of the Paris Conference.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Navy to be Remodeled—Meeting of the Cortes.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Admiral TOPETE, Minister of the Marine, has issued general orders for the remodeling of the Spanish NAVY.

Only one of the persons implicated in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos has been sentenced to death, and his case will await the action of the Cortes.

The Constituent Cortes will meet to-morrow for organization.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Vigorous Opposition to be Carried on in Parliament.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Conservatives are making preparations to carry on a vigorous opposition in Parliament. Lord CAIRNS will replace the Earl of Malmesbury, as their leader in the House of Lords.

Mr. GLADSTONE proposes to abolish the University tests.

FRANCE.

The Charge of Bribery against Paris Journals.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Press of this city deny with much indignation the truth of the assertion made by M. BISMARCK'S organ in Berlin, to the effect that they have been bribed by the Prussian Government.

PRUSSIA.

An American Financial Agency at London.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The *Gazette of the Bourse* of this city, speaking of the proposed establishment of an American financial agency at London, by Secretary MCCULLOCH, as the expiration of his term of office, hails his advent as a guarantee against repudiation, and a promise of development for the commerce of Europe and the United States.

CUBA.

More Pelicial Arrests—Volunteer Recruiting.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Arrests continue to be made. Last night the Police searched several houses. Recruiting for the volunteer service is going on briskly. Two companies of regulars have left Matanzas for Macagua to suppress the disturbances there. The Vuelta and Abajo region continues quiet.

Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, Gov. GARDNER and Gen. CASSIDY arrived to-day from New-York in the steamer *Morro Castle*.

Spread of the Insurrection—Telegraph Lines Cut.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Intelligence has been received that a party of insurgents lately took possession of the town of Encrucijada, at the junction of the Sagua la Grande and Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroads. Troops were immediately dispatched from Sagua la Grande by train to attack them. The insurgents have cut the telegraph lines between Sagua la Grande and Villa Clara.

The *Prensa* reports the appearance of a second body of insurgents, numbering three hundred, in the jurisdiction of Guines and Cara Hatza, seven leagues from Sagua la Grande.

The *Prensa* demands civil justice for the priests arrested and imprisoned on the mere order of the Bishop.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Evening.

An attempt was made last night to fire the powder magazine of Fort Puna. A person disrobed of his clothing and disguised with black paint climbed the outer walls for that purpose, but was discovered by a sentry, who shot and wounded him. He is now a prisoner.

The Havana journals in the Spanish interest are quarreling among themselves on questions of policy, advocating widely distinct systems and measures. A violent article has appeared in the *Voz de Cuba*, tending to rouse passions, create general panic and bring on excesses.

Last night a meeting of planters was held at the Palace. A resolution was adopted guaranteeing with ten per cent. of their properties the issue of a loan of $9,000,000 in greenbacks by the Spanish Bank, five per cent. of taxes to be devoted annually to the redemption of the same.

To-night a meeting of merchants was held at the Palace to raise money for the Government.

Exchange—On London, 15⅝@16⅛ per cent. premium; on Paris, 2⅛@2 per cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 24@28 per cent. discount; in gold, 40@45 per cent. premium; short sight, 6½ per cent. premium. Freights firmer; small craft in demand for the United States.

Sugar—The market is advancing, and there is an absence of business for want of stock; No. 12 D. S., 8¾@9¼ reals.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Society at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber at 12 o'clock to-day, and was called to order by the President, THOMAS H. FAILS, of New-York. The report of the Executive Committee shows a prosperous condition of the agricultural interests of the State. The Treasurer reports a balance in the treasury of the Society of $17,871 66. On motion of Mr. WM. KELLY, a committee of three from each judicial district was appointed to recommend officers of the Society for the ensuing year, and to name a place for holding the next State Fair. After deliberating, the Committee reported the following officers:

For President, Samuel Campbell, of Oneida; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Thorne, of New-York; Geo. M. Brown, of Dutchess; J. Winne, of Albany; J. D. Curtiss, of Rensselaer; Richard Sutton, of Saratoga; Wm. M. Ely, of Broome; B. Pascall, of Livingston; Richard Church, of Allegany. For Corresponding Secretary, Thomas E. Harrison, of St. Lawrence; Recording Secretary, Charles L. Allen, of Albany; Treasurer, Luther H. Tucker, of Albany; Executive Committee, Alonzo B. Cornell, Ira B. Sherman, James Geddes, Milo Ingalsbee, H. N. Lockwood, John B. Way, Craig Wadsworth, and R. J. Swan.

Elmira has been selected as the place for holding the next State Fair.

The report was adopted.

Western Railroads—A Young Man Murdered by His Brother.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

An Omaha dispatch says Ex-Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, is at Lincoln, in the interest of the Nebraska Trunk Railroad, a connection of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad. A strong combination is said to have been formed at Lincoln to control the land grants in favor of the Trunk line and Sioux City and Columbus route, and defeat the Omaha and Southwestern Road, which proposes to tap the Union Pacific Road, Eastern Division, at Fort Risley, Kansas.

Two brothers, named JOHN ROCKWELL and FRANK ROCKWELL, living near Plattsburg, Mo., got into a dispute about a horse last week, which resulted in the former killing the latter.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch says a war party of Pow Dorcell Indians attacked several lodges of Bloods at Sun River Crossing, near Fort Shaw, on the 6th inst., and killed six, wounded four and carried off twenty-five. A detachment of troops from Fort Shaw pursued the attacking party but did not overtake them.

The Case of Whalen, the Murderer of D'Arcy McGee.

OTTAWA, Canada, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

WHALEN made a statement last night to the County-Attorney and the Police Magistrate, that he was present when Mr. MCGEE was killed, but did not fire the shot. Mrs. WHALEN visited her husband to-day, in company with his spiritual advisers. She is very much excited. The hour for the execution to-morrow is fixed at 12 o'clock.

Mrs. MCGEE had written a letter to a gentleman in this city, requesting him to visit WHALEN and say that she freely forgives him, as his punishment will be ample for the offence.

WHALEN is expected to make a speech to-morrow. He reads his prayer-book and Bible with great attention, and he is visited by the gray nuns.

An Excitement at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Shortly after 5 o'clock this evening a young woman named ANNIE O'NEIL was discovered in one of the corridors of the White House, moving towards the private apartments of the President. When asked what she wanted, she replied: "I am sent by God Almighty to kill ANDREW JOHNSON." She was taken into custody, when an old-fashioned double-barreled pistol was found in her possession, which, however, was not loaded. It appears that she had entered the White House during the afternoon, and concealed herself in the mean time. She was evidently laboring under an attack of insanity, which is said to have been caused by her apprehension that she would lose the entire savings of herself and sister gained in the Treasury Department during several years past, and invested in a better homestead for her family. This property she was notified yesterday she would have to give up, because it was purchased under a tax title. She is now in the hands of the Police, and will be examined to-morrow preparatory to sending her, if need be, to the Insane Asylum.

The State Homeopathic Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The State Homeopathic Medical Society met again at 9 o'clock this morning. The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. WM. WRIGHT, of Brooklyn; First Vice-President, Dr. R. R. HOUSMS, of Canandaigua; Second Vice-President, Dr. HENRY MINTON, of Brooklyn; Third Vice-President, Dr. E. P. K. SMITH, of Auburn; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. D. JONES, of Albany; Recording Secretary, Dr. H. M. PAINE, of Albany; Treasurer, Dr. W. J. SEARLS. Sixteen permanent members were elected. The Society decided to hold a semi-annual meeting at New-York on the second Tuesday in September. The Convention met again in the evening and after the transaction of some minor business adjourned *sine die*.

Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railway.

CORRY, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the consolidated railways of the oil region, known as the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railway, was held to-day, and the following officers elected:

President, EDWARD F. GAY; Vice-President and General Superintendent, H. M. SCHIEFFELIN; Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. PHILLIPS; Directors, WM. G. FARGO, CHAS. E. LEE, WM. G. MOORHEAD, A. S. DIVEN, CHAS. R. WRIGHT and THOMAS A. SCOTT.

The Ship Templar Salvage Case Decided.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The ship *Templar* salvage case was to-day settled in the United States Court by an award to the salvors of $14,000, the estimated value of the ship and cargo when she went on Nantucket Shoals having been $700,000. This amount will be apportioned by agreement between the New-Bedford, Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company, and the owners and crew of the schooner *Proctor*.

The Murder of Ex-Senator McConnell in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Intense excitement prevails in Jacksonville, Ill., respecting the mysterious murder of Ex-Senator MCCONNELL. His son offers $1,000 reward for the apprehension of the assassin.

The Hudson River Ice Crop.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Detailed reports from up the river state that the entire ice crop of the Hudson will be harvested by Saturday. It is all of excellent quality, ranging in thickness from twelve to eighteen inches. Altogether about five hundred thousand tons will be stored.

Arrest of a Post Office Robber at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A German named GUNTHURER, who robbed a German Post Office of $10,000, was arrested on board the steamer *Australian* on her arrival and taken to New-York. Half the money was recovered, and the culprit confessed to the robbery.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Senate to-day refused, by a vote of 22 to 9, to concur with the House on the interest question, and passed the bill to allow parties to legally fix the rate of interest.

Death of a Boston Bank President.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

JAMES G. CARNEY, President of the National Bank of Mutual Redemption, died to-day.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—The Republican State Convention, held at Lansing to-day, renominated Hon. T. M. COOLEY for Judge of the Supreme Court, and JAMES H. MCGOWAN, of Coldwater, received the nomination of Regent of the State University.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—This morning a building on West Harrison-street was destroyed by fire, and several adjoining structures were injured. The loss is estimated at about $6,000.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—A man named Hanin hung himself at Hayaville to-day.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 19.—In Convention to-day at Middletown, STEPHEN W. KELLOGG, of Waterbury, was nominated by the Republicans for Congressman from the Second District of this State.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The elections in Chemung County, yesterday, for town officers, resulted the same as last year, viz, the election of four Republican and seven Democratic Supervisors.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To provide for the rebuilding of the bridges over the Erie Canal in Gibdes, Onondago County.

By Mr. HUBBARD—To authorise the construction of bridges across the Chenango Canal at Eastville and Sherburne.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To provide for draining the lands in Goshen, Orange County. Also, for the the appointment of an Assistant District-Attorney in Orange County.

By Mr. BRADLEY—For the better protection of the civil and religious rights of minors.

By Mr. PIERCE—To improve the Underhill avenue in Brooklyn.

By Mr. CREAMER—To amend the act to simplify and abridge the practice of pleadings in the State Courts. Also, to prevent the destruction of fish in Lake Mahopac.

By Mr. NORTON—Providing that the New-York and Harlem, Hudson River and Erie Railroad Companies shall not charge more than one cent per quart for freight for any distance on milk, the empty cans to be returned without additional charge.

By Mr. STAFFORD—To encourage the construction of a railroad in Saratoga County.

By Mr. MATTOON—To incorporate the Oswego Harbor Company.

By Mr. MURPHY—To provide for the completion of Union-street, in Brooklyn. Also, to provide for the completion of Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn. Also, to provide for the completion of Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. Also, to provide for the completion of the Gowanus Canal, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To incorporate the Fulton Ferry Savings Banks.

BILLS PASSED.

Fixing the time for holding elections of Trustees in Morrisania, Westchester County.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To authorise an extension of the Clove Branch Railroad.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Chair presented a communication from the Comptroller relative to certificates of soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. PALMER offered a resolution calling on the Superintendent of the Bank Department for information as to whether any private companies or National Banks were receiving deposits as savings banks, and whether any legislation was necessary relative to the subject.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the report of the Special Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the affairs of the State Prisons.

Mr. CALKINS, from the Committee on the Militia and Public Defence, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Irish Brigade Association of New-York.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to define the powers of notaries public; also on the bill to prevent the carrying of concealed loaded firearms; also in relation to the appointment of guardians by Surrogates; also for an interpreter for Kings County.

Mr. WEMPLE, from the Railroad Committee, reported adversely to the bill to prevent injury and loss of life on railroad cars, and in relation to uniforms for employes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KIMBALL—To authorise the Albany Union Foundry Company to increase its capital stock.

By Mr. TUCHE—Relative to the canal claims of PATRICK SULLY; also relative to the canal claim of NANCY MORRISON; also a similar claim for PATRICK O'HEARN.

By Mr. STUART—Relative to certain bounty moneys in Mansfield, Cattaraugus County.

By Mr. ELOOD—To continue the corporate existence and powers of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad Company.

By Mr. PATRICK—For the further protection of the merchants in the City of Elmira.

By Mr. PEARSALL—Relative to the assessment of highway labor in Shertsurne, Chenango County. Also, to amend the charter of the village of Cortlandt; also, to suppress intemperance, and regulate the general laws with reference to the sale of liquors.

By Mr. HIGGINS—To regulate the taking of fish from the ponds in Ulster County.

By Mr. GOULD—To better regulate the sanitary condition of all animals.

The bill provides that every car for carrying stock shall have attached to it a water-tight trough, which shall be filled with fresh water three times every twenty-four hours; that all animals must be unloaded every twenty-four hours for rest and feeding.

By Mr. CRANE—To provide for the more efficient repairs of the canals, by conferring additional powers on the Canal Commissioners and the agents employed for maintaining unobstructed navigation.

By Mr. PALMER—Limiting the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Buffalo.

By Mr. ECOB—For the relief of LUCY PICKARD and others.

By Mr. BENDER—To incorporate the American Dry Goods Company, naming as the first corporators BENJ. B. SHERMAN, JOHN C. CLARK, THOMAS E. SNYDER and ALBERT L. THOMAS; capital stock, $2,000,000.

By Mr. WALKER—To amend the charter of Lenox.

By Mr. SMITH—To provide for a further endowment of Geneseo College.

By Mr. CARPENTER—To authorise the raising of moneys in the village of Morrisville. Also, for the benefit of the Union School at Hamilton.

By Mr. KILHAM—To encourage the organization of town agricultural societies.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—To authorise Rochester to raise $150,000 to erect a new school-house in the First Ward. Also, to consolidate the laws relative to Rochester.

By Mr. WHALEN—In relation to the storage and keeping of combustible material in the City of New-York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To authorise the election of Police Commissioners in the City of New-York. Also, regulating appeals from Surrogates' fees.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To authorise the electors of New-York at the charter election of 1869, to vote for four Police Commissioners.

The provisions of this bill are the same as those in the Assembly bill No. 68, relative to the City of Syracuse.

By Mr. HANFMAN—To incorporate the Fulton Ferry Savings Bank, naming as first corporators JACOB VOORHIS, PETER COUPANT, CHAS. W. Low, and others.

By Mr. FOLEY—To provide for filling in an extension of West-street, and the erection of a basin at the north end of the Battery.

By Mr. RICHMOND—To close all that part of Avenue A, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, in New-York City.

By Mr. IRVING—To authorise the Third-avenue Railroad to extend its tracks through Seventy-third-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue, to Sixty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, from Third-avenue through Astor-place, to the easterly side of Broadway, along Chambers-street, from Chatham to Broadway.

By Mr. WHALEN—To authorise the Dry Dock Railroad Company to extend their tracks along Twelfth, Greenwich, Washington and Christopher streets to the North River; also, returning along the latter across Seventh-avenue, to West Eleventh, Seventh-avenue, to West Twelfth-street; also along Tenth-street, from Avenue D to the East River.

By Mr. FARLEY—To allow WM. H. MAPES to surrender his canal repair contract.

By Mr. STEVENS—To enable the Wright Settlement Cemetery of Oneida County to acquire a title to lands.

By Mr. SUMNER—To authorise Syracuse to take stock in the Northwestern Railroad Company.

By Mr. DAVIS—To incorporate the Olive Branch Division of the Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. LEON—To amend the laws relative to practice and pleadings in the Courts of the State. Also, relative to the Surrogate's Court of Orange County.

By Mr. LASHER—Relative to abandoned canals.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the charter of the village of Tuleski.

By Mr. PEARSALL—To amend the charter of Flushing.

By Mr. GLEASON—Relative to highways in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County.

By Mr. SHERLD—To provide for the construction of a stone wall along the Erie Canal in Middleport.

By Mr. HOWARD—To amend the laws relative to the Capital Police District.

By the SPEAKER—Relative to elections in Milton, Saratoga County.

By Mr. HOYT—To improve the Palmer Falls water power in Saratoga County.

By Mr. CONANT—To provide for more thorough instruction in our language, and in the rules of law governing ordinary business transactions. Also to incorporate the Medora Hook and Ladder Company, of Richmond County. Also to raise money for road purposes in Westchester County.

By Mr. HOYT—For relief of D. H. FOSTER.

By Mr. MILLER—To change the name of the Downs Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls.

By Mr. HODGES—Relative to the Keeper of the County Court-house in Brooklyn.

By Mr. CULLEN—To regulate salaries of employes or officers of Kings County.

By Mr. TOWER—For relief of the Brooklyn and Winfield Railway Company.

By Mr. ALLABEN—To fix terms of office for Kings County Constables.

By Mr. MORLEY—To authorise the construction of a railroad on Washington and other streets in Brooklyn, N. Y.

By Mr. ALLABEN—To amend the Revised Statutes by providing that every instrument required by any person may be subscribed by the agent. Also relative to the Hudson-avenue Railroad Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. IRVING—*Whereas*, It has pleased an overruling Providence to remove from this life the late Chief Justice CHARLES P. DALY; whose great abilities commanded our respect, whose virtues and tender sympathy with human suffering so merited our admiration; therefore,

Resolved, That we realize in his death the loss to the State and country of a profound jurist of eminent legal talent and oratorical power.

Resolved, That we direct upon the Journal of the House this record of our respect for his memory, and honor for his great and survived excellencies of character and intellect, and that out of respect to his memory the House adjourn at noon to-day. Carried.

Mr. CLARK, from the Military Committee, presented a resolution in favor of giving the Cornell University such ordnance stores, camp and garrison equipage as may from time to time be necessary for the instruction of pupils in military tactics. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To confirm the title of SAMUEL E. SIMONDS to certain lands in Brooklyn. Adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESTPHALIA AND ST. LAURENT.

The steamships *Westphalia*, from Hamburg, Jan. 27, and Havre, Jan. 30, and the *St. Laurent*, from Havre, Jan. 26, and Brest, Jan. 30, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is later, by three days, than that previously at hand. Capt. TRAUTMANN, of the *Westphalia*, and Capt. LEMAIRE, of the *St. Laurent*, will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The Paris Conference—Full Text of the Protocol.

From the Levant Herald, Jan. 20.

Justly concerned for the dangers which may result from the breach of relations between Turkey and Greece, the Powers who signed the Treaty of 1856 have come to an understanding to make up the quarrel which has arisen between the two States, and, with this view, have authorized their representatives at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of the French to meet in Conference. After careful consideration of the documents exchanged between the two Governments, the Plenipotentiaries have agreed to regret that, yielding to impulses by which its patriotism has misled it, Greece has given grounds for the complaints preferred by the Porte in its ultimatum addressed on Dec. 11, 1868, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of the Hellenes. It is, in fact, beyond doubt that the principles of the laws of nations require of Greece, as of all other nations, not to permit the recruitment of bands on its territory, nor that ships should be armed in its ports, for the purpose of attacking a neighboring State. Persuaded, besides, that the Cabinet of Athens cannot misunderstand the thought which inspires this appreciation on the part of the protecting Powers of Greece, as on that of the other Powers who signed the treaty of 1856, the Conference declares that it is incumbent on the Hellenic Government to observe for the future its relations with Turkey the rules of conduct which are common to all Governments, and thus to comply with the demands preferred by the Porte as regards the past by at the same time reassuring it for the future. Greece should, therefore, for the future abstain from favoring or tolerating the formation, within its territory, of all bands meant to act against Turkey, and should take the necessary measures to prevent the armament in its ports of vessels intended to aid, in whatever manner, any attempt at insurrection within the possessions of His Majesty the Sultan.

As regards the private damage incurred by Ottoman subjects, the Cabinet of Athens in no way contests the right of Turkey to recover judicially what is due to it, having on its side having accepted the jurisdiction of the Hellenic tribunals. The Plenipotentiaries do not consider themselves called on to investigate crimes, nor to discuss arguments preferred on this point. As to the demand of the Sublime Porte which concerns the refugees, the Conference takes note of the declarations made by the Cabinet of Athens in its note of Dec. 7, and is convinced that it will, so far as depends upon it, facilitate the departure of such of the Cretan families as may wish to return to their country.

The Conference cannot doubt that in presence of the unanimous expression of the opinion of the Plenipotentiaries on the points submitted for their consideration, the Hellenic Government will at once reconcile its acts with the principles which have never been recalled to its recollection, and that the complaints expressed in the ultimatum of the Sublime Porte will be definitely removed.

This declaration will without delay be brought to the knowledge of the Cabinet of Athens, and the Plenipotentiaries feel convinced that the Sublime Porte will abandon the measures announced by it as the result of a rupture of diplomatic relations.

A final sentence concludes with the expression of a hope that friendly relations may soon be re-established between the two States.

THE SMEDICK MURDER.

John Real Convicted of the Murder of Officer Smedick—The Culprit Sentenced to be Hanged—The Assassination of Government Witnesses Threatened.

The trial of JOHN REAL for the murder of Officer SMEDICK, commenced yesterday at 11 A. M., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD, a jury having been secured the day before. After the first witness for the prosecution was sworn, but before he began his testimony, Judge BARNARD called attention to the fact that it had come to the knowledge of the officers of the law and the Court, that some of the witnesses for the prosecution had received notice that if they testified in this case, they would be assassinated before leaving the building. He called upon the up-town crowd to remember that this thing was known to the authorities, and that any such acts on their part would result in demonstrating that violence would not prevail in this Republican Government.

The first witness called for the prosecution was EDWARD CARPENTER, who testified as follows:

I reside in Wayne County, Penn.; passed up First-avenue near Ballard's inn, near Thirty-second-street, on the night of July 7; saw a man standing behind a coal-box on the north side of Thirty-second-street; after passing him met a policeman walking close up to the horses; when he had passed the policeman about twenty feet, he heard a noise; saw the officer apparently on the horses, and the prisoner standing over him, and saw him shoot again; saw the pistol in the prisoner's hand, and saw the flash from the revolver.

(Heard only two shots; was no question about the identity of the prisoner.)

Cross-examined—The Court charged in relation to cross-examination of the witness as to what he had been doing on the night previous; that it was unimportant, on which counsel excepted. The coal-box was near the corner, but could not say whether it was on Thirty-second-street or in the avenue; thinks it was on the avenue; could not say whether the shooting heard two or three men talking at the murdered man said, "He'll swing, won't he?" the other answered, "He hasn't caught us, for he has been after him for three hours;" and he replied, "I have denied it" after that he went toward the river and crawled into a coal-pile, where he remained until morning; met with an officer, to whom he communicated his knowledge, and was directed to the front door of the liquor saloon; the officer and accused were in contact he heard no words pass between them.

Cross-continued—Witness was going up the avenue and the Police officer was coming down; when he came down the box was on Thirty-second-street, the man who stood behind it stood up straight, and appeared to have his coat unbuttoned and his hands apparently pressed on his breast.

By Judge Stewart—Could not say if it was moonlight or starlight, or whether it was cloudy or clear; knows the gas was burning; the officer was a good-sized man; could not say whether he had on his coat or not; he passed the man at the coal-box as he would pass any other man, the man saying or doing nothing to him; he passed up the avenue on the west side, and the man on the north side of Thirty-second-street.

Officer James Meade—Was on duty on the night of the murder in Thirty-second-street, between First and Second avenues; about two shots about First-avenue; went in that direction and saw a man coming toward him; told him to stop; prisoner told him to go away or he would shoot him; grabbed for him and he got away; followed him up Thirty-second-street, through the alley-way in Thirty-third-street, then through Second-avenue into Thirty-fourth-street, where he arrested him; on arresting him he asked him what was the matter; the prisoner answered, "I have shot Smedick;" the officer asked the prisoner and Sergeant that he had shot Smedick; he was then asked if he was the man that answered that if he was not dead it was not his (the officer's) fault; one of the accused's pistol taken from him; his wounds were in the back and head.

Henry Seaman, No. 669 First-avenue, about a block above Thirty-second-street—Was in a grocer's store, and standing at his door about half-past ten, saw the officer pass down on the west side toward Thirty-second-street; at the policeman's request he went with him to the corner of Thirty-second-street, and saw a man come from behind a coal-box and fire at the officer at about the door from which he (Seaman) stood; saw the pistol fired three times; did not see the man who fired until the firing of the first shot; didn't know whether anything took place or not between the officer and the man before the first firing of the shot; after the shooting he saw the man who did it run around the corner into Thirty-second-street, toward Second-avenue; didn't see any person run up to the officer at the time the shots were fired; knew Smedick; he was always on that post; remained at the door about five minutes after the firing, and then went in and remained all night; spoke to no one about it until a policeman came in the next morning about eight o'clock to inquire if he had seen anything; several persons were in the store on the morning of the 8th; was there also; none of whom spoke about it; don't know that any of them spoke about it before the officer; don't know the name of the officer who came in; when the officer came in Court was the man taken to the Station-house and sworn, and then told the same story as now; the shots were fired directly the one after the other; he saw the policeman all the time; he was not more than twenty feet off; could not have had seen the prisoner around his neighborhood before that night; did not see him go down the avenue after the policeman that night; did not see him that night.

Peter Seaman, brother of the last witness—Was in the store at the time of the shooting; saw him in Court; was then taken to the Station-house and sworn, and then told the same story as now; the shots were fired directly the one after the other; he saw the policeman all the time; he was not more than twenty feet off; could not have had seen the prisoner around his neighborhood before that night; did not see him go down the avenue after the policeman that night; did not see him that night.

Mary Seaman, sister of the last two witnesses—Was in the store at the time of the shooting; saw him that night in William Shaw's dining-saloon, corner of First-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street; does not know the time; did not see him elsewhere that evening.

John Hyland described the position of the coal-box, the firing of the shots, and identified the prisoner as the man who shot; could not say Smedick; witness was on the front step of the liquor saloon, on Thirty-second-street and First-avenue; heard the shot and came directly out on second-avenue; saw the man fire one shot, and then advance and fire again; he then passed the coal-box and went into Third-avenue street with the pistol still in his hand; the witness followed him until he took the alley or hallway.

William L. McConnell, Sergeant, Thirty-first Precinct—Was on the Station-house, Thirty-first-street, near Third-avenue; deceased was patrolman.

This witness testified to news coming to the Station-house of the shooting. The Captain and a squad went to look after the matter. Witness says that at the time the prisoner was brought in by officer Meade witness inquired who committed the shooting; and the prisoner without being asked directly, answered: "I am the man; I shot him;" and he then proceeded to prove by this witness the condition of the officer's pistol, who was ruled out by the Court. He then proceeded to prove a pistol having five chambers empty and one loaded, which the prisoner says has been discharged and been discharged recently; the pistol was a .32 shooter; did not know who took the pistol from the deceased; did not; did not know who did so; the officer killed spelled his name Smedick; never learned from the deceased if there had been any difficulty between prisoner and him.

Officer McKeon—Was called before on the ground about fifteen minutes after hearing the shots; described the position in which he found the deceased lying on the walk; the pistol of the deceased was found in the gutter; on the reverse; he heard three shots; when he took the pistol from him he found all the chambers loaded.

Cross-examined by Judge Stewart—Saw Real on Thirty-second-street, between First and Second avenues; about five minutes after hearing the shots; described the position in which he found the deceased lying on the walk; the pistol of the deceased was found in the gutter; on the reverse; he heard three shots; when he took the pistol from him he found all the chambers loaded.

Cross-examined by Judge Stewart—Saw Real on Thirty-second-street, between First and Second avenues; about five minutes after hearing the shots; described the position in which he found the deceased lying on the walk; the pistol of the deceased was found in the gutter; on the reverse; he heard three shots; when he took the pistol from him he found all the chambers loaded.

Officer Philip Lambrick—Was on the corner of Third-avenue and Third-avenue; testified to hearing the three shots; saw the crowd running in pursuit of a man toward Third-avenue; found the prisoner in charge of Officer Meade; asked the prisoner what he had done; he answered he had settled one and didn't care a damn; then asked who had settled one, and he answered, "Bourbon Jim," which was a nickname for Smedick; prisoner also said he had three balls in deceased, and if he didn't kill him it wasn't his fault; prisoner also made the same admission in the Station-house; to Sergt. McConnell and Officer Meade must have heard the same remark; on the way to the Station-house a friend of the prisoner came behind him and said, "Johnny, I told you not to do that, you have got yourself into a nice scrape;" the prisoner answered, "I don't care, I have satisfaction."

Dr. Beach testified to the wounds on deceased, either one of which was sufficient to produce death.

Ex-Judge Stewart then opened the case for the defence, in which he admitted the shooting by the prisoner, and then called a number of witnesses, who admitted the killing, but denied the circumstances attending the act. He would show the prisoner to be a peaceful citizen, never having had a word of quarrel with any citizen or any one else; that on the night in which he was sworn and lived, save only this man Smedick. By him the prisoner had been pursued, hunted down and beaten unmercifully for no reason; that the prisoner would be presented before them with but one fault; occasional drink sometimes carried to such an extent as to result in delirium tremens. This combined with a deep sense of wrong committed against him by the officer and meeting the officer accidentally that night, and the officer either renewing the assault on private, having a well-grounded impression that the officer intended to assault and do the shooting in self-defence. That had he the shooting of the officer in self-defence. That had he the shooting of the officer in self-defence. That had he the shooting of the officer

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 236 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS D. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities, and is divided among over 600 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their stock and more. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, persons can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 452 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell on terms of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to their new office in the
"HOWARD BUILDING,"
NO. 178 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE,
and continue to insure property of every description on the most favorable rates.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS Jan. 1, 1869, over 82,000
TOTAL ASSETS $282,000
LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR B. HOLLEY, Surveyor.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
DRAFTS ON LONDON.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.
$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.
Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.
This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, the minimum rental which the Company pays for the lease being sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds. Apply to
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 78 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits granted. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue COMMERCIAL CREDITS and CIRCULAR NOTES AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MECHANICS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the stockholders owning two-thirds of the stock of the Association, to go into liquidation and close up its affairs according to law, was passed at a meeting of the holders of the stock of said Association held on the 9th day of February, 1869, and that all notes and other claims due said Association are payable at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Feb. 11, 1869.
By order of the Board of Directors.
PER. RIMM, Cashier.
The Bank has reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of the Mechanics' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
OFFICE, No. 3 NEW-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 16th inst. until the morning of the 2d inst.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES H. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 2 DEARBORN-STREET, CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of February next, at 11 A. M., and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 10.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ELECTION.
OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES H. CARRYL, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1869.
THE RIGHT OF INTEREST CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE ON TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, and will be continued at that place until and including the 15th inst.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 54 BROADWAY, ROOM 3,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of nine Directors will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 M.
W. P. CARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 2 DEARBORN-STREET,
CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1869.
CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that we have this day appointed by lot, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage, the following numbers will come due at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the 1st day of May, 1869, and interest thereon will cease from that date. The following numbers are drawn, and will be paid as above:
F. H. WILDEN, No. 73 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 71 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, COMBS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.
AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES, and three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
W. A. HALE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1869.
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W. P. CARY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1869—4 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111¾	112	6-20 Coupon, '67	109¾	110
Coupon, 1881	112¾	113¼	6-20 Coupon, '68	110	110¼
5-20 Reg., 1865	109¾	110	10-40 Reg'ist'd	103¾	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¾	114	10-40 Coupon	103	103¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	110¾	110¾	Gold	135	135¼
5-20 Coupon, '67	113	113¼	U. S. Cur. Fd.	101½	101¾
5-20 Coupon, '68, Jan. and July	109¾	109¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
GIVE NOTICE
That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making
COLLECTIONS
at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
ALSO,
For the Negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
JERSEY CITY, Feb. 10, 1869.
THE JERSEY CITY SINKING FUND Commission will receive bids for the purchase of $60,000 of Jersey City Consol. Six and Seven per Cent. War Bonds. Said bids will be received until the 25th inst., at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected at the Comptroller's office, in the Court-House, City of Jersey. Bidders are to be informed in sealed envelopes and addressed "to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, New-York."
HORATIO KOB,
E. D. C. YOUNG,
F. F. RENWELL,
HOSEA F. CLARK,
Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY.
(CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1869.)

CASH CAPITAL - - - - -	$400,000
CASH ASSETS - - - - -	707,000
LIABILITIES - - - - -	16,000

☞ A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.
Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable 1st of April, in cash.
Also, a Scrip Dividend of (35) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st of January, 1869.
The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.
(60) FIFTY PER CENT. of the Scrip of 1867 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.
GEO C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, to and after the 15th inst.
A. L. GOUJARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 FRANKLIN-ST.,
NEWTOWN, L. I., Feb. 1, 1869.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand.
By order,
R. C. KINGSLEY, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.
Dividends on New-York will be paid at the Merchants' Insurance Company's Office, by E. A. Codwise, Esq., Financial Agent of the Company, at the New-York Stock Exchange Bank; in Albany, at the Commercial Bank; in Syracuse, at the Onondaga County National Bank; in all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank. Coupons not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Office of the Company.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Dec. 1, 1868.
GEO. W. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent. (Government tax deducted) on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. R. K. Fosdick & Co., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March next, will be made to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.
The transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 165 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN J. SEABURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION FIRE SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 226 and 228 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS $6,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
In the town of Rye Peck, Dutchess County, N. Y.
The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter C. Ogden, will be sold at Public auction, at the Court-House in the City of Poughkeepsie, on the 2d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon. The valuable farm of about 200 acres of land lying on the east side of the Hudson River, and known as the same upon the State Prison Farm, and also the same upon the State-burg Depot on the Hudson River Railroad. The title is indisputable, and the sale is made by the executors to close the estate.
For information, inquire of the subscriber, at the residence of James W. Colwell, 16th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., Harlem, N. Y., or of H. M. TAYLOR, Esq., at his office in Poughkeepsie.
Mrs. D. C. MCKIGHT, Executrix, &c.
JAN. 16, 1869.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Feb. 11,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom,
HARLEM PROPERTY.
97TH-ST.—Eight lots on the south side, 100 feet west of 9th-av., each 25x75. Block ——.
97TH-ST.—Two lots of 3-story brownstone houses and lots, on south side of 100th-st., in rear of the last-mentioned lots; house in good order; occupied by owner; lot 25x100.5.
97TH-ST.—Four lots on south side, commencing 75 feet west of the above-mentioned houses, each 25x75 feet; none of her wants sale to Central Park; is graded and has the gas. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.
Maps and particulars ready.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES
Elmhurst, L. I., near New-York, by order of the executors of Robert Bilsborrow, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock, at the HOWARD HOUSE, Jamaica, L. I., the following valuable estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the two story and one-half brown frame house and lot, with thoroughly well built, new brick, 10x30, cellar under the whole of the house, with cemented floor, and well on the corner of New-York-av. and South Carolina-st. The property is very accessible, being reached by two lines of horse cars from all the Brooklyn ferries, Williamsburg, Fulton and Jamaica. For particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN FERGUS, Auctioneer—Store No. 117 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
BY JOHN NEILSON, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at 1 Doyers-st., (by order of John Sedgwick, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Abraham and James L. Voll,) the stock of goods, consisting of groceries, liquors and stores, fixtures, counters, shelving, &c., &c., reserved for convenience of sale, from No. 61 Division-st.) a lot of type, type-metal, machinery, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 11 o'clock, at Sales-room, 13 Bond-st., handsome parlor, bedroom and bedding, glassware, mirrors, Henry pianos, pianos, safes, desks, &c.

HENRY M. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY M. LEEDS & HUNER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 9 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

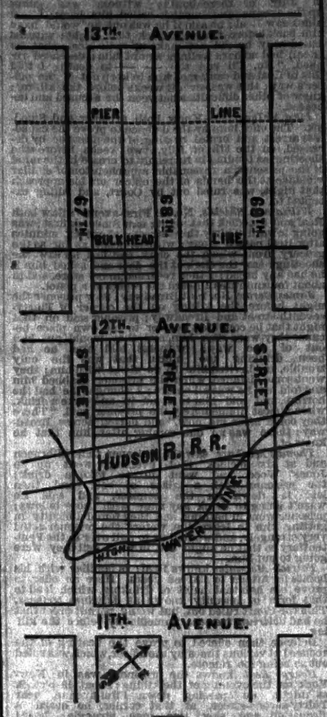
AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

By Order of Edward De Witt, Executor of Sarah Talman, Deceased.

HUDSON RIVER



A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
150 Valuable Lots,
BULKHEADS AND WATER FRONTS,
AS SHOWN ON THE ABOVE DIAGRAM.
ALSO,
THREE VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
SITUATED ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
9TH-AV. AND 59TH-ST.
ALSO,
At 12 o'clock precisely, (immediately preceding the sale of the rest,) FIFTY-SIX (56) SHARES OF THE 9TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.
FIFTY-SIX (56) SHARES OF THE 9TH-AV. RAILROAD CO. With the franchises, rights, privileges and appurtenances of the said Company, and the rails, chairs, spikes and other fixtures and appurtenances thereof, and the right and title to the land under same, extending from the bulkhead line to the westerly line of the 12th-av., as established by the act of April 12, 1867.

The Sale will be Absolute, without any Reservation or Limitation whatever.

TERMS:
Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale. Balance on 1st April, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the lots may be ready for delivery. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.
For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Cedar-st., or at the office of C. P. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys for Executor, No. 52 Nassau-st.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—IN THE matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, a bankrupt.—Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above-entitled matter, I will sell, at public auction, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the real estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock of the afternoon of that day, the following goods and other property:
A promissory note of Wardell Britton, dated May 1, 1868, at three months, for $75 50.
A promissory note of Britton & Ely, dated Oct. 26, 1867, at two months, for $75 50.
A promissory note of Goldsby J. Conover, dated Oct. 2, 1868, at two months, for $75 50, and indorsed by D. D. Conover and duly protested.
A promissory note of Alex T. Collier, dated Nov. 7, 1868, at two months, for $75 50, and indorsed by John Dearborn and duly protested.
A promissory note of C. B. Woodworth, each for $50, one dated Nov. 1, 1868, at two months, and one dated Dec. 1, 1868, at two months; and with three notes dated respectively January 1, 1869, at two months, three of the stock of the Hudson River State Company, 4,220 shares of the stock of the Hudson River State Company.
A promissory note of Garret D. Clark, dated April 4, 1868, at three months, for $50.
A promissory note of Robert Hanford, dated Oct. 27, 1868, at sixty days, for $50; and with this also one dated March 28, 1868, at four months, for $50 50, and one dated March 28, 1868, for $50; and one dated Feb. 7, 1868, for $50; and one dated Feb. 7, 1868, for $50; and one dated Feb. 7

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Morris-st.

EUROPA.....Feb. 13 CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6
UNITED KINGDOM.....Feb. 20 CASTALIA.....Mar. 13
INDIA.....Feb. 27 COLUMBIA.....Mar. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW OR DERRY.
Cabin, in Riverpool, or Queenstown, to suit the convenience of passengers.....$80 and $90
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, including bedding, knives, forks, &c.....$30
Prepaid Certificates from Europe for passengers' friends, $30 currency.
Passengers landed at Londonderry when required.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, or at the Company's offices, No. 9 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on the favorite route for the present will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
LAFAYETTE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS,
Including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.

These steamers do not carry cattle or sheep.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American inventory going or returning, from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line. Special Spanish, English, German and other attendants for the comforts of crossing the Channel, baggage saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACHENRY, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CHINA.....Feb. 24 AUSTRAL/SIAN.Mar. 10
CUBA.....Feb. 24 RUSSIA.....Mar. 17
JAVA.....Mar. 3 CHINA.....Mar. 24
INDIA.....Mar. 10 COLUMBIA.....Mar. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin.....$130 | Steerage Cabin.....$60
Passage to Paris.....$140

Tickets to be purchased at the office of the company, No. 4 Bowling-green.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed therein are signed.
Steamers sails of January 27 for Halifax, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Beach-st.
MINNESOTA.....Feb. 17 at 4 P. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....March 3 at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10 at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply at
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
ALEPPO.....Feb. 20
SIBERIA.....Feb. 27
SAMONIA.....Mar. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$130 Currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown to New-York.....$30 currency
For freight or passage, apply to No. 4 Bowling-green.
For storage passage, No. 126 Broadway, Printing Building.
E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	First Cabin	$110
To London	105	To London	115 and 6
To Paris	115	To Paris	125 and 6
Halifax	30	Halifax	35
St. John's, N. F.	50	St. John's, N. F.	55

Branch Steamer to Cork.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Steerage passage at low rates.
Drafts for sale at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at 15 Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 13 at 12 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
For passage in Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 2 Broadway.
W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY despatches steamers on the 1st and 15th of each month, upon the arrival of the Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaves New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month. This route presents a speedy, comfortable and economical means of conveyance for passengers, and a sure and safe one for specie and merchandise. Passengers booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold fields of Rockhampton.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at their office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PANAMA
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.....$300 | Steerage.....$150
Second Cabin.....$200 | Children.....$100
Steamers of the above line sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On Jan. 25th, 16th and 24th,
and every 7th day thereafter,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medical attendance free.
Pan. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Leaving Panama connecting directly with steamer CHINA at Hong Kong, for San Francisco March 5, 1869, for Shina and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., or at No. 5 Nassau-st.
C. H. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE STEAMER ARIEL will depart for ASPINWALL, sailing on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 15th inst. The usual facilities afforded for shipping Inland freight.
C. H. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIBBEGRER,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Vesey-st. Cargo delivered in Mobile in ten days. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior of Alabama. Insurance one-half per cent.
The splendid cabin accommodations for passengers afford all the comforts of home.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. K. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 274 Chambers-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d and 17th of each month for
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TRUMBULL, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. E. SLOCUM, March 2.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WINE, April 2.
Touching at Port Royal, Jamaica, Aspinwall, Para and all of St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
C. K. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their steamer EVA for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
W. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. C. H. VAN BRUNT.....Feb. 13.
EAGLE, Capt. J. GRIFFITHS.....Feb. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Feb. 27.
For freight or passage apply to
W. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE STOCKWELL LINE.

Despatches of this line will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CARIPOSA.....CHASE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13
GEO. CROMWELL VALE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at reduced rates. Cabin and steerage passage at low rates. Freight apply to the agents,
E. S. CROMWELL & CO., No. 87 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
CONTRACT NO. MORNING.
The direct and steamship MONTGOMERY will depart from Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. LOWDER, Agent, No. 36 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE ST. JOHNS RIVER AND SEMINOLE AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARATOGA, C. RIDGE, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $25. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (LAWRENCE & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 12 William-st.
The side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE 28TH.—HOME, WITH private family, to a gentleman; handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; private entrance; terms moderate. Address H. T., Box 4,178 Post Office.

A NO. 14 8TH-ST., BETWEEN 3RD-AV. and 4th-av., two unfurnished rooms—A large front room, with Pimpton bedstead; dinner at 6. Restaurant on ground floor.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH ST., (NEW SO. 115).—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor, with bath, hot and cold water; also front room on fourth floor. Rooms first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a furnished, 2 pair balcony front room, with bath attached; also best of references required. Inquire at No. 118 East 57th-st.

NO. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 20TH-ST.—Nicely and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with private table if desired.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 56 West 18th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 1 WEST 30TH-ST. (OVERlooking Madison square), 3 suits of rooms, to gentlemen, without board; also one single room.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO LET, A south room, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 82 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT CO., Greenpoint, L.I. Office No. 128 Chambers-st., N. Y.
SCREW BOLTS, | FORGED NUTS.
For smooth and finish unexcelled.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Riverside Park, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to an order made and entered in the above-entitled matter, bearing date the 29th day of January, 1869, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice to all persons interested in the said matter, that they are required to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the names and street of the owners of the real estate, lands and premises affected by the said proceedings, so far as the same can be ascertained by reasonable diligence, and the nature of the claims of such owners, so far as the same have been presented to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in said City, at said office on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements consisting of the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 8, 1857.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1869.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave Jamaica 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M. Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 12 M. Express, River Head; 4 P. M. Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M. Express, Greenport and way stations. All trains connect with ferries at Hunterspoint. Sunday train at 8 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with express train for the West. Drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with the sleeping cars for the West, via either Hoosac or Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, Second Avenue, Fourth-avenue and Hudson River Railroad to Ballston for Saratoga Springs, Plattsburg, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Bennington, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
4:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Erie.
5:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
8 P. M. Night Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
8 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached. Passengers by this train can remain in bed until Albany is reached without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, Sundays excepted, through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, Sundays excepted, through to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago without change of cars.
10 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, for Albany and Troy. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, for Albany and Troy. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad, leaving New-York at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with train for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with train for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad, leaving New-York at 5 P. M., connecting at Albany with train for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with train for Saratoga and points North.
8 P. M. Way Train, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Otisville and Port Jervis.
8 P. M. Way Train for Sutters and intermediate stations.
8 P. M. Way Train for Sutters and intermediate stations.
9:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
5 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 9:45 and 11 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 P. M. Harlem train at 12 o'clock for Sutters and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 10 A. M., for Fishkill; 4:30 P. M. Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge; 5 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Fishkill and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Parlor cars run on all day trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; Pilot-st., Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. K. DARLING, H. RIDDLER,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Paronia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., for Nyack, Piermont and Suffern. At 3 P. M., for Nyack, Piermont and Suffern. At 5:30 P. M., for Nyack and Piermont. The 1 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect to Monsey.
ISAAC SMITH, Agent.
WM. H. SEWARD, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE.
THE
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 8 A. M. and arrive in Boston at 9:30 A. M. in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains, or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868. No. 77 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points East and West.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the dock, foot of Jay-st.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pier 2, N. R., foot of Courtlandt-st. Steamer leaves dock-slip for New-Haven at 4:45 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

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FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
DE SOTO, W. C. WATSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RAPIDEN follows.....Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows.....Feb. 27.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 56 Liberty-st.

HAVANA, SIGAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEALY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $60 in currency. For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 41 Broad-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, most matched carriage teams in New-York; gentle and stylish gray; 6 years old; 16 hands high; sound; warranted; suitable for family carriage or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAFALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or F. X. GECOR, office No. 403 Canal-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 7 Pine-st.
A number of choice lots below Central Park, including several corners; also Central Park lots, Madison-av., between 59th and 60th sts., and other eligible locations.
59th-st., near 8th, Madison and Lexington ave.
60th-st., near 5th-av.; 85th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
And elsewhere on other Harlem lots.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, one of those of those superior four-story high-stoop brick dwellings, No. 109 East 30th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av.; size, 22x50.5 feet; parlors, front basement, halls and stairs all finished in hard wood; gas, water, &c. Apply to the builder of the owner, JOHN C. SABIN, in the premises, or at office, No. 123 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES of four-story and basement; brown stone, high stoop, French roof; 20x36x50; Nos. 113 and 115 East 70th-st., near 3d-av.; built by day work in the most substantial manner; contain 14 rooms each; all modern conveniences; within a short distance of Central Park. Apply on the premises, M. J. MARTIN, No. 149 Bowery, and WM. DAVIS, No. 85 William-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASE-ment brick dwelling, with adjoining lot, on Allen-st., 25th-st. south, known as No. 7. Location pleasant. Also, Nos. 202 and 204 West 26th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs. Also, the southwest corner of 26th-st. and 7th-av. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY brown-stone front dwelling, with modern conveniences, in perfect order; parlors finished in hard wood; marble mantels; hot and cold water in every room; five large closets, bath and dressing room finished in hard wood; gas fixtures and dressing room finished in hard wood; gas fixtures and stationary wash-tubs, all in fine order; possession next May. Apply on premises, No. 207 East 32d-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR BUSIness purposes, the house and lot, No. 164 6th-av., two doors from 22d-st., the lot is 20x120 feet in size, and the building suitable for alterations into a first-class business establishment. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 50 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., 22.5 front, 19.4 rear, 77 feet deep, subject to a ground rent of $2,000 per annum for four years; $15,000 and the rest for four years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT OF THREE LOTS, 25XY2 feet each, corner 26th-st. and 8th-av., for sale at 65th and 126th-sts. Will be sold in parcels, if desired, for an estate. Terms easy.
JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 4 Pine-st.

O. A. MILLS, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 7 Pine-st., New-York Office, No. 170 Greenwich-st., Yonkers, N. Y. Office, No. 3 Warburton-av. Will sell at auction or private sale, or exchange for city property, or will buy on commission or sell property on commission. Will loan money on bond and mortgage. Money paid out on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 20x100, south side of 122d-st., 20 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 3 Bookman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STABLE No. 125 East 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 60 feet deep; 2 lofts; 16 stalls. Apply at 127 EAST 126TH-ST., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT ENGLISH basement house in 10th-st., near 2d and west of 3d-av., four-story brown-stone, Italianate block. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—THREE or more lots on 120th-st., three in 121st-st., one on 122d-st., one on 123d-st. Inquire at 55 CUMMINGS, 49th-st.

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A PLOT OF GROUND ABOUT 105X 60 feet, corner 26th-st. and 8th-av., for sale at 65th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Lafayette, directly opposite the Public School; small ground rent; 3 years to run; 3-story brick house, with 13 rooms; gas; hall 6 feet wide; will be sold very low; a bargain; must be sold to close a partnership. Apply to or address 1 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone House No. 21 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Will be let to a small family. Rent $600. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 289 6th-av., or at East River National Bank, No. 400 Broadway.

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TO LET OR FOR SALE IN SEVENTH-st., near 3d-av., a first-class three-story and attic high-stoop brick house, containing 14 rooms and in perfect order; rent $1,000. Also, 3 horse or five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY House No. 13 Waverley-place, suitable for business purposes or for a boarding-house. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 930 Broadway, corner of 28th-st.; house well built; rooms high. Inquire on premises.

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DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 62 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING Academy is at No. 806 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 6th-av. Send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming comedy in three acts, entitled
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. H. B. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BOOKWITH, Mr. BROWNELL, Mr. MAY, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CARLTON, Mr. KELCOF, Mr. BALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. GUIGLET, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss LENNOX WARD, Miss BEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALTIMORE, Miss G. SPIRE, Miss DAY, &c., &c.
The scene is laid in Messina, about the middle of the fifteenth Century.
MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.
NOTICE.
In order to add the extra and give additional room for the footway,
THE GREEN CURTAIN ONLY WILL BE USED.
The curtain will be dropped during the Second Act, and during the Third Act also, in addition to the usual division of the performances. At these extra intervals will be given the audience are respectfully requested to keep their seats.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," will be prepared with every attention to detail, immediately after the production of the present successful revival.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor.....G. T. REEDER.
Manager.....MORRIS & WALL.
This new and beautiful Parlor Theatre
WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEB. 15,
WITH THE MILDE OLIO BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Consisting of the following Charming Artistes:
Miss MILDE HOLT,
EMILY PITT, MILLIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
And Misses WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. HOWARD COLLINS,
C. T. PARSLOE, JR., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, &C., &C.
Miss BETTY HIGH, Miss EMILY RIGI,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
MONDAY, Feb. 15, Byron's Burlesque of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
In which the entire company will appear.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
In a favorite Fas de Deux.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG
Acting Manager.....Mr. HARRY WALL
Private boxes, $75; dress circle, $1; balcony, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; private boxes, $5 and $10.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
IMPORTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The Comic and Celestial Pantomime
KIN-KA
VENTRILOQUIST, an original JAMES A. MAFFITT.
GRAND MINERAL BALLET.
A LAUGHABLE FARCE
Mr. BURNELL BUNNELLS AND SONS.
Miss KATE RYAN.
HOFER'S TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
THE TAMMANY COMPANY.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS; reserved, orchestra circle, 50 cents extra. Children half price.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

IRVING HALL.
MLLE. JOSEPHINA TILOMENO,
the wonderful Violinist and Pianist of the Imperial Court of Paris, will give a
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1869, assisted by the following artists:
Signor GHIONI, the favorite Soprano.
Signor PAOLICCHI, Pianist.
Signor ROSSINI, Violoncello.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at all the principal music stores, and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

PURIM BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.
Invitations may be obtained of the following directors of the Purim Association:
SOL. B. SOLOMON, President, No. 630 Broadway;
JACOB S. ISAACS, Vice-President, No. 630 Broadway;
CHAS. C. ALLEN, Treasurer, No. 6 Broad-st.;
SOL. WEILL, No. 13 White-st.;
LEOPOLD RIESS, No. 404 Broadway;
SIMON SCHAFER, No. 2 Broad-st.;
JOSEPH KOCH, County Clerk's Office;
SOL. MOSES, No. 261 Broadway;
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NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 24 8th-st., corner 14th-st., and
No. 629 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the best masters in each department.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
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FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music.....Piano.
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Other Instruments.
Modern Languages.....by Native Professors.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and elegant house and stable, with 10 acres of land, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st. via New-Haven Railroad, and only short distance from the steamboat landing. Rent low, or will be sold on easy terms. Apply to proprietor, New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of ground.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 42 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF M. L. Ashmun, Esq., on Hastings Bay, at Keyport, N. J., distance 37 miles from the City; two-story, French roof mansion, containing 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; coach-house, stable, ice-house, large fruit-garden, containing four hundred and fifty peach trees; one of the finest locations in the county, commanding fine views of the Bay and the Narrows and of the Highlands of Navesink. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, all improved country homes and grounds having all the modern conveniences; also, farms and lots of land on all parts of the Hudson River, Long Island and Staten Island, etc., can exchange for dwellings in the city. Call and examine maps, etc., at office of Real Estate Agency, No. 1 Nassau-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York.

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E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PRETTY cottage of two acres in Newtown, L. I., 8 miles from City, 40 minutes by railroad; 14 rooms (room-ed), house detached; 2 acres of fruit, 200 trees, all bearing; stable, shed, &c.; well and pump; water good; would trade for City house worth $25,000 or $30,000, paying cash for difference. Address Y. 307 Box No. 6,179 Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let or for sale. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 26 Broadway, New-York, or to H. C. Ogden, corner Main and Day-sts., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT TENAFLY, N. J., A TWO-story cottage, with two acres or more of ground; price of house, $2,200; with good cellar, well-water, &c. Also, a handsome building lot; terms and title good. Apply to JAMES HALL, Tenafly, or to F. SMITH, No. 277 6th-av.

A FARM OF 80 ACRES, WITH GOOD buildings, suitable for a private residence or boarding-house, healthy and pleasantly located on the Sound, at Milford, Conn., Long Island very near by. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT Orange, N. J.
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FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., WITH-in one mile of depot; house and 10 rooms, barn and 4 acres; price $12,000; also building sites.
L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THREE BUILDINGS, Nos. 32, 34 and 36 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 39 CANAL-ST., with dwelling above, opposite the West Broadway. Lots

GRANT AND COLFAX.

(Continued from First Page.)

sert in the appeal. [Laughter and encouragement from the Senatorial side of the Chamber.]

Mr. BUTLER (persistently)—Does the Chair hold as a matter of order that the Senate can overrule this House.

[Cries of "Order! order!" from the Senatorial side of the Chamber, and encouragement from the opposite side.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I rise to a question of order.

Mr. BUTLER (without allowing Mr. FARNSWORTH to go any further with his question of order, and pushing his coat-sleeves up to his elbows, as if preparing for an encounter, and determined to hold his own in it, went on to say)—I do not understand that the representatives of the people can be so overruled. [Loud shouts of order.] I raise the question of order, Sir, that the decision of the Senate shall not overrule the orders and resolutions of this House, and I know that I therein speak the sentiments of the House. [Storming to the members around him]—Do I not? [Confiding declarations of "He does" and "He does not," and increasing confusion and excitement.] Now, Sir, he continued, addressing the presiding officer, who seemed overpowered by the impetuosity of the attack, and was silently wishing to be back again in the quiet and pedestal-like Senate Chamber)—Shall we have this unseemly scene?

The Presiding Officer only answered that debate was not in order.

Mr. BUTLER (growing more impetuous and less respectful)—I am not debating, Sir. No arbitrary proceedings will be suffered here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—If the gentleman is not debating, he will take his seat.

This palpable hit drew forth laughter and applause, which seemed to inspire the presiding officer with fresh courage to meet and resist the attack.

Mr. BUTLER—I am not debating. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (curtly)—The appeal is not entertained.)

Mr. BUTLER (in an appealing though by no means tender mood)—I appeal from that decision.

The Presiding Officer, deaf to all such appeals, again directed the tellers to go on with the count.

Mr. BUTLER persisted in addressing the chair.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether there was not a Sergeant-at-Arms attached to this body, and expressed his hope that if there was he should exercise his authority.

Mr. SHANKS inquired whether it was in order to call for the reading of the rules governing this body.

The presiding officer replied that it was not.

Mr. INGERSOLL, coming to the aid of Mr. BUTLER, to say: I object to further proceedings on the part of this body until that appeal is entertained and action had on it by this body.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The teller will declare the vote.

Mr. INGERSOLL—An appeal has been taken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—An appeal cannot be taken.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The gentleman from Massachusetts will resume his seat. [Great confusion and excitement.] The gentleman from Massachusetts will come to order.

Mr. BUTLER (defiantly)—I am in order, Sir, Mr. President, I desire the reading of the joint rule on the counting of the vote, which expressly states that a vote which is objected to cannot be counted except by the concurrent vote of both Houses. This House has voted that it cannot concur.

Mr. COVODE (encouragingly)—That is the point.

Mr. BUTLER—Now, I do not know any power that the President of the Senate has to overrule the rule and the resolution of the House.

The Presiding Officer was silent, never minding Mr. BUTLER, again called upon the tellers to perform their duties under the concurrent resolution.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—I can't help that (amidst cries of laughter.)

Mr. INGERSOLL—I object, and now the Senate can retire to consider that objection. [Cries of "Order, order," and great excitement.]

Mr. BURTON (aside)—The Senate is a very august body, but it can't rule here.

Mr. SHERMAN (peculiarly)—I would it be in order to let us have peace. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER (who had not during all this turmoil taken his seat) again insisted upon my appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The Chair has decided that an appeal cannot be entertained in this joint Convention.

Mr. BUTLER—From that decision I take an appeal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The Chair decides that in the same way. [Shouts of laughter.]

Mr. VAN HORNE, of Missouri, made a point of order, that after the retiring of the Senate, on the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts, there could be no report made as to the action of both Houses, and that they could not proceed until a full report could be made.

Several Members—That is a good point of order. That is right.

The President (not minding the point of order)—The votes have all been counted, and a statement of them will be made by the tellers under the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DAWES—I move that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. BUTLER—Let us have the House to ourselves! [Laughter and applause.] I respectfully move, Sir, that the Senate have leave to retire. [Clapping of hands and manifestations of encouragement from the members surrounding him.

Senator DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. Everything except the execution of the joint rule of both Houses is out of order, and I demand that the order of both Houses shall now be executed.

Mr. VAN HORN—Mr. President, I demand a decision on the point of ord which I have made.

Mr. DUNNELL desired to make an inquiry of the Chair whether it is competent for the Senate to decide a question of order in this Joint Convention.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—That is no question.

Mr. INGERSOLL—Mr. President, there must be some misunderstanding in reference to the question. Is it this time to be put generally understood here by the members of the House.

Senator DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. (Loud cries of "order," "order," from the opposite side of the House.) My point of order is—— (Renewed shouts of order.) Mr. President—— (Shouts of "order," "order," from the opposite side.)

The Presiding Officer declared that everything was out of order. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROWNELL, of Illinois—Mr. President, I want to know—and there are a half dozen here who want to know—what authority you have to decide the right of appeal in this Convention.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—We are proceeding under the concurrent resolution of both bodies, which has declared how this vote shall be proceeded with.

Mr. BROOMALL—But does the concurrent resolution prescribe who shall determine what is in order or what is out of order?

No response, except a knock from the gavel, was made to this question.

Mr. BANKS, making an attempt to throw oil on the troubles waters, asked leave to make a suggestion, which, he thought, would relieve the Convention from the difficulty in which it was placed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, saying that he wanted a free fight, and that if everybody was going to pitch in, they should all have an equally fair chance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—Objection is made. No debate is in order. The vote will be counted, according to the resolution.

Mr. BENTON (aside, but daringly)—You can't do it.

The Presiding Officer—Tellers will proceed with the count.

Objections were vociferated by several members of the opposition.

Mr. BANKS again essayed tranquility, but his words of peace were not listened to.

Mr. WOOD (impatiently)—Let the Chair do its duty. I demand a count.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President, I move that the Convention dissolve, and that the Senate have leave to retire. [Exettement.]

Mr. BINGHAM—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. WOOD—Go on with the count.

Mr. INGERSOLL—Who was trying to have order restored. I went guilty to the Chair, and suggested the course that should be pursued.

In the midst of all this turmoil and excitement, Senator CONKLING, one of the tellers, rose to announce the result of the vote. His first sentences were drowned in vociferous shouts of "No vote! no vote!" from the anti-Senatorial side of the House. The disorder was so great that the Speaker, for the first time taking any active part in the proceedings of the joint convention, rose and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any members who refused to obey the orders of the Convention. [This timely order was hailed with satisfaction, and greeted with approving signs and the clapping of hands on the Senatorial Democratic side of the House, and with a marked cessation of uproariousness on the opposite side.]

At last, after several efforts, the result was announced, first by Senator CONKLING, and afterward repeated by the Presiding Officer, that, excluding the State of Georgia, GRANT and COLFAX had received 214 votes, and SEYMOUR and BLAIR 71 votes; and that, excluding the State of Georgia, GRANT and COLFAX had received 214 votes, and SEYMOUR and BLAIR 71 votes.

The Presiding Officer, after repeating the result, said: I do therefore declare that ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869, and that SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, having received the majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869. This joint Convention having accomplished the business which brought it here will now retire to the Senate Chamber.

The delivery of this bull was greeted with uproarious laughter on all sides of the chamber, in the midst of which the Senators threw their legs around the spirit and retired from the hall, where they had suffered much annoyance.

The Senate having retired at 4:45 o'clock, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, arose and offered a resolution in these terms:

Resolved, That the House protest that the counting of the vote of Georgia by the order of the Vice-President pro tem. was a gross act of oppression, and an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House.

The Speaker decided that the resolution was a question of privilege.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that this House has no right to redect on a coordinate.

The Speaker overruled the question of order, stating that the House of Representatives has a

Mr. BUTLER, resuming his remarks, said: Although it could make no difference at this moment yet, if the House can say with the Senate that such a State shall be counted and such another shall not be, then, under a count of States, it is in the power of the House and of the Senate at any time to overthrow the vote, and it will be done. Nay, more, Sir, if it is within the power of the House and Senate to make a rule that no vote of a State shall be counted unless both Houses and the Senate agree together, then it is but in the power of either House to determine who shall be President of the United States, and from this day forth there can be no election whenever the Senate and House of Representatives are opposed to each other. Think of it a moment, gentlemen. Suppose at the next election the House of Representatives is one way and the Senate another; under that joint rule, if it is constitutional and operative, the House can say, "We will not have the Republican votes counted," and the Senate can say, "We will not have the Democratic votes counted," and there is an end to Presidential elections. Now, then, what did the Constitution mean? It meant that a convention should come together of the two Houses—"the two Houses and Senate should meet in convention. What is meant by that Convention? It is claimed on the part of the Senate that that body sits in convention as an independent body; and in deference to that claim ("claim," because they are a small body and would by no means do vote be overthrown), we have permitted heretofore by our rules that all our questions shall be determined in separate bodies, which it is clear to my mind the Senate never intended.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* (interrupting)—Will the gentleman suspend for a moment, until order is restored.

Mr. BUTLER—I am very sorry, Mr. Speaker, that I have spoken what gentlemen have so little care to hear, but still I must do my duty, whatever the result.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—It is that this resolution is not a question of privilege, and that every member of the House would have a right to discuss the question.

The SPEAKER *pro tem*—The speaker has already decided that resolution to be a question of privilege, and it is now being entertained as such by the House.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—The gentleman from Massachusetts is not arguing his question of privilege.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman from Massachusetts will proceed.

Mr. SPALDING—Is it not in order to go to business on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman from Massachusetts is entitled to the floor, and declines to yield to any person.

Mr. SPALDING—I suppose I can take him off the floor as he did me the other day on a motion to go to business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot yield. My friend from Illinois can leave the Hall if he does not wish to hear me. I was about saying, Mr. Speaker, when I was interrupted, that this becomes a question of great gravity. The Speaker has thought that the action of the Senate was right. Admit that for a moment, but what would have happened if it had been wrong, as I believe it to have been? What redress had we? Suppose we had been declared, standing in that place, that HORATIO SEYMOUR was elected President of the United States, against our protests, as we did protest against the declaration he made. He could have done it just as well as he did do what he has done, and we should have been as powerless under the Constitution as we are now, and nothing but the sacred right of revolution. Excuse me, but the sacred right of revolution. [Excitement.] The same Democratic proceedings, the same crowding down of the Representatives of the people, the same, (I do not like to use what might be unparliamentary words,) the same exercise of arbitrary, despotic and monarchical power which was in the case of the Republican votes of the people to-day, could just as well have declared HORATIO SEYMOUR President, and there would have been no redress within the Constitution and within the rule. Now suppose the Senate had gone to its Chamber and had declared, after the votes of New-York and New-Jersey had been counted, that no more States should be counted, and having decided that had ordered its President to take the stand with the gavel in his hand and pound down everybody else until he had declared HORATIO SEYMOUR President of the United States, what would have been the remedy? Why, at this moment, and under this precedent, unless the House asserts its privileges from this moment, I say your liberties and the liberties of the country are gone and fall in the hands of an executive body known as the Senate of the United States. [Loud attention.] Because I saw an act of the Speaker's which was well intended, and which I have no doubt proceeded from his convictions of duty, and which I do not, therefore, particularly criticise. I suppose that were the President of the Senate to-day to make a declaration that a Vice-President was elected who was not elected, and that Vice-President should happen to be the Speaker of this House, he could then order the Sergeant-at-Arms to strike the voice of the people in order to secure his own election.

Mr. Speaker COLFAX, who was occupying a member's seat, here rose and inquired whether the gentleman from Massachusetts desired a reply.

Mr. BUTLER, answering—I do not at this moment. I am only putting a question. I stated that the Speaker did exactly what he believed to be his duty, and I do not for a moment doubt that he was the choice of the people, and that under no circumstances could the people permit that the choice of theirs be overturned; and, therefore, he had not a single personal thought in it and why? I do not know him from Adam, that I would not wish to say to have thought for a moment that I was attacking his position; but I put it to his own good sense. I would rather agree to that than to any other power on earth. This question: Suppose we had a man in the Speaker's chair who was doubtful whether he had been elected by the votes of the people, and could by the power of the gendarmes of the House—by the powers of the constabulary of the House—check the voice of the people through their representatives, and allow the President of the Senate to declare that was the elected Vice-President of the United States. I am speaking of a supposed case. I have no doubt that the Speaker thought that he was right in doing what he did, and I call his attention to the fact that the moment he made that decision, which was a decision within his power to make, and which was within the proper exercise of his position to make, from that moment I took my seat and I did not interfere further with the proceedings, because I yielded to his authority, as I have always done and as I always hope to do. But I am only showing the necessity that there is that this House shall assert its privileges for the safety of the institution and for the liberties of the people. Now, let us come directly to what was done. The House and Senate passed a Joint rule—the twenty-second rule. Having passed that joint rule, there was thought to be a necessity on a certain day for the Senate and the House that the vote of Georgia should not be counted, because of her want of capacity as a State. That being put in the preamble, it was agreed that, for that reason, the vote of Georgia should not be counted, except in a given way. I think the whole thing unparliamentary and unconstitutional. I think that the concurrent resolution had not any more force or effect than the blank paper on which it was written. I cannot believe that it was put through the Senate without debate. I cannot but recollect that it was put through this House at night without a single word of debate under a suspension of the rules, and without anybody's knowing what it was.

Mr. HAMMOND—And with a large portion of the members absent.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, with about half the House absent. Now, under these circumstances, I ask what happened? We came into this Convention and proceeded in the first place to object to the State of Georgia, for a reason which is totally outside of the resolution. I objected to it on two other grounds. The first and last grounds are wholly outside of the concurrent resolution. The Presiding Officer, after a while ruled that the objection was well taken, and he took the Senate over to its Chamber for further consideration of the joint rule. I say, that the two Houses are to consider objections stated in convention, and he can consider no other motion. The speaker took the Chair, and very properly put before us the objection which was made in Joint Convention under the rule. That was a question of order, that he did not declare to us—Why, gentlemen, you cannot vote upon this; you have tied up your hands by the concurrent resolution, and you cannot consider this for a moment; you cannot consider this new ground of objection, because he could not put those four states but you cannot reconsider your action, and you must count the State of Georgia although one of the casting electors of that State is unrecognerate from every crime known to the decalogue. And it is said we have no power to prevent this going on. I call the attention of the House to the fact from the beginning of this Government down to this day, the States have been called in one or two regular orders, either in alphabetical order or in the order of their admission into the Union; but to-day, for the first time, the States were voted for in the order of secession. If order can be said to be where order there was none. New-Hampshire was called before Maine, and Maine called before Minnesota, and so on in every possible way, so as to get Georgia last, so that it might be seen whether there was to be any difficulty or not; because no man could know officially and legally, if the State of Georgia had been called in her place, whether the vote of that State would not have affected the result of the election; therefore, it was called last. Very well, Sir. With all same family without doubt of the people. Now, let us come directly to what was done. The House and Senate passed a Joint rule—the twenty-second rule. Having passed that joint rule, there was thought to be a necessity on a certain day for the Senate and the House that the vote of Georgia should not be counted, because of her want of capacity as a State. That being put in the preamble, it was agreed that, for that reason, the vote of Georgia should not be counted, except in a given way. I think the whole thing unparliamentary and unconstitutional. I think that the concurrent resolution had not any more force or effect than the blank paper on which it was written. I cannot believe that it was put through the Senate without debate. I cannot but recollect that it was put through this House at night without a single word of debate under a suspension of the rules, and without anybody's knowing what it was.

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